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JULY 1, 1909

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# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

## WEEKLY

275  
486



### 4th of July

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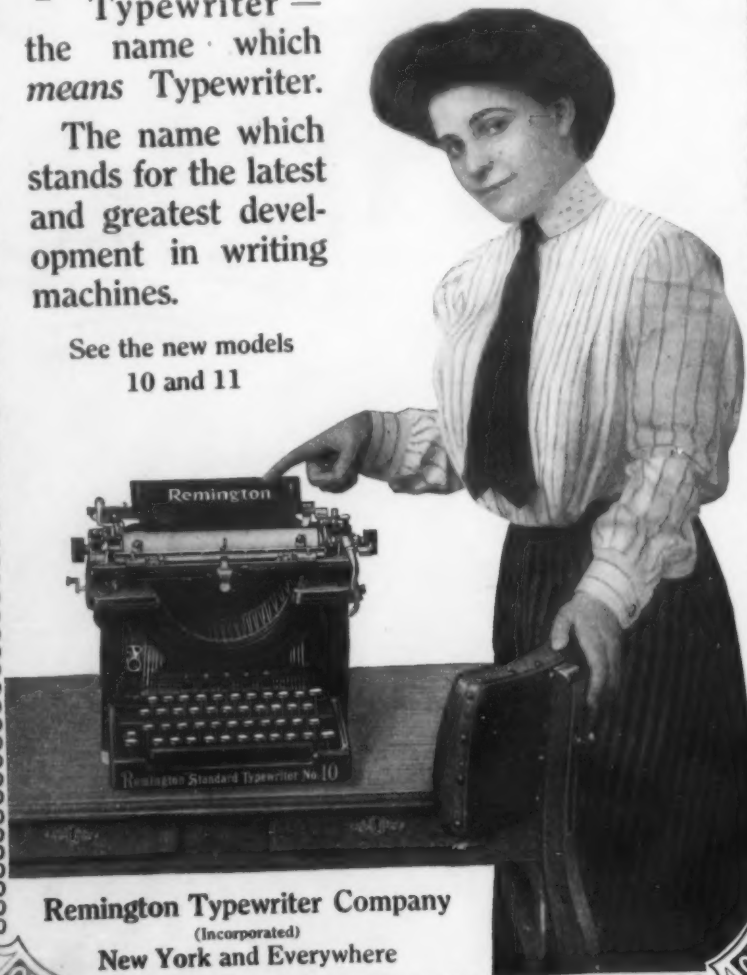


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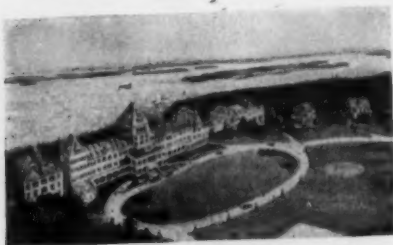
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## Making a Mistake at Washington.

THE SENSIBLE thing for the Republican leaders at Washington to do is to meet the financial emergency of the government as the Republican party has always met it—face to face in a businesslike way. The expenses of the government during the fiscal year which ended June 30th exceeded its income by over \$95,000,000. It is obviously necessary to increase our revenues. The tariff bill now before Congress, it is estimated, will increase the revenues by from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. This would be a sufficient increase to meet the legitimate wants of the government, provided that the policy of retrenchment laid down by President Taft were energetically carried out, as we believe it will be. The reductions in the annual appropriations thus far submitted by the several departments indicate that the expenditures of the government during the coming fiscal year will be reduced by from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000. It is therefore clear that there need be no serious deficit at the close of the current year if strenuous efforts are made in every department to avoid it.

Under the circumstances, why should a Republican administration subject itself to criticism by recommending the imposition of undesirable war taxes of the most inquisitorial and unsatisfactory character? Why was not the original suggestion of President Taft—namely, to pass the tariff bill, enforce economies, and watch the outcome—better than the proposition to revive an income tax, the stamp taxes, or impose a tax on the incomes of corporations? Of these three, the stamp taxes would be by all means the least objectionable. No one can accurately estimate what a tax on incomes of persons or corporations would yield. Everybody does know that taxes of this kind are inquisitorial and unfair. They would require a large expenditure by a well-organized department to levy and collect them and to ferret out the dishonest and thoughtless who escape them. It is stated that one official has declared that to keep the corporations in line and prevent their evasion of the proposed two per cent. tax on their net incomes would require a force of special agents and examiners as large as our standing army!

A tax on the net incomes of corporations, large and small, would simply be a tax on the thrift and industry of the people. In some instances it would be ruinous. In all it would fall on the stockholders, great and small. It would lead corporations to dissolve themselves into partnerships. It may be said that this could not be done, but what about the United States Express Company, which, with its vast capital of \$10,000,000 and its gross annual earnings of nearly twice that amount, is not a corporation, but only a partnership or association, and has been so ever since it was established in 1854? If a business institution of its magnitude can be carried on as an association, it is easy to see that its example would be very quickly followed by all the corporations, great and small, who sought to escape the proposed tax of two per cent. on their net incomes.

Why not pass the tariff bill, show the people what practical economies in all the departments mean, and wait and see whether, with returning prosperity, the deficit in the treasury will not disappear? If it does not there will be plenty of time to decide on the best course to take without indulging in hasty, ill-considered, unwise, and unnecessary legislation. It is most unfortunate that just at a time when the traces of the panic are disappearing, a new issue, affecting corporations large and small and jeopardizing the existence of many, should be thrust upon the people. If there must be a revival of war taxes it would be much easier to re-impose the stamp taxes than an entirely new scheme of taxation—one that would add to the perplexities and burdens of every corporation, would lay bare to inquisitorial officials the secrets of every business, and involve momentous questions of law and the constitutionality of the statute itself. We are not surprised that the most thoughtful newspapers throughout the country are promptly voicing public opposition to the proposition. It seems to have been suddenly seized upon as a makeshift to meet an emergency which largely exists in the imagination of the hysterical, and this at a time when the country was congratulating itself on the dawn of a new era of industrial peace and general prosperity.

We advise the Republican leaders to move very carefully in this matter. The new administration has acted so wisely and been conducted so conservatively that it should not be burdened at the outset with a blunder of this kind.

Let us have more economy and less taxation!

## The Issue in New York.

THE MOST important political issue in the State of New York to-day is the question of direct primaries. That issue is not to be forgotten nor are

the people to be permitted to overlook it. It is not a movement against the party nor an attack upon party organization or leadership. In the language of Governor Hughes, "It aims to promote party efficiency and to secure representative party organization and responsible leadership." A well-organized movement, intended to cover the whole State, was originated at a meeting in Albany recently. Ex-Judge William H. Wadhams presided, and it was attended by such earnest advocates of primary reform as Darwin R. James, of Brooklyn; Merwin K. Hart, of Utica; Pliny T. Sexton, of Elmira, and many others.

It is the purpose of this organization to put every candidate for the assembly to the test before election, to ascertain whether he is a friend or opponent of the direct primaries movement, and to make the campaign particularly interesting for those who are in the opposition. Judge Wadhams, in his eloquent address at the organization of the association, defined the situation in a few words when he said that "the last Legislature presents a good example of the present system." The friends of this reform movement have not started their work a day too soon. It is a pleasure to know that they have already achieved a substantial victory in at least one assembly district, where their candidate has swept his opponent off his feet. The organization will be perfected in every assembly district and the friends of direct nominations will be enrolled, so that assembly candidates may be duly advised as to the sentiment of their constituents and realize the danger of inviting its fatal opposition.

## Since July 4th, 1776.

"I SHOULD like to come back to the earth a hundred years from now to see what changes science, art, and politics would bring in the interval," said Benjamin Franklin shortly before his death in 1790. It was a characteristic remark. It was in line with the aspiration of thoughtful persons in all ages of the world. But what would the American who died on July 4th, 1776, think if he should be permitted to take a glance at his country to-day? The thirteen struggling British colonies of his time—for the Declaration of Independence was merely a desire which was not transmuted into fact until after several years of hard fighting—have grown into a nation of forty-six States. The 3,000,000 Americans of that day have expanded into 90,000,000. That thin fringe of settlers along the Atlantic seaboard from New Hampshire to Georgia, 133 years ago, has spread across a continent and has advanced to the Gulf of Mexico. The country now fronts on three oceans instead of one as in those days, and it has dependencies in two of them. Over Porto Rico, in the "American Mediterranean," the stars and stripes fly, as they do over the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, and Alaska's thousand islands in the Pacific. The republic of Cuba and the republic of Panama are under our guardianship. Across the Isthmus of Panama, which was surveyed for a canal in Charles V.'s days, the United States is building, at an outlay of several hundreds of millions of dollars, a waterway for the use of every country in the world on the same terms as for ourselves.

Within the memory of thousands of persons who are still actively at work, the United States had a low rank among the nations in the volume and the variety of its activities, and in its wealth. To-day, the United States, with an aggregate valuation of \$120,000,000,000 for its real estate and personal property, equals in wealth the United Kingdom and the French republic combined, which are our nearest rivals in that field. While we have only five per cent. of the world's population, we produce twenty per cent. of the world's wheat, twenty-two per cent. of the world's gold, thirty-five per cent. of its coal, thirty-five per cent. of its manufactures, thirty-eight per cent. of its silver, forty per cent. of its pig iron, forty-two per cent. of its steel, fifty-five per cent. of its petroleum, fifty-eight per cent. of its copper, seventy per cent. of its cotton, and eighty per cent. of its corn.

Although far outside of the circle of the world's interests and activities a century and a third ago, the United States has drawn people from all quarters of the earth since then to the extent of more than 27,000,000, most of whom have come within the past thirty-five years. The migrations of the Germanic tribes into the Roman empire in the early centuries of the Christian era changed the current of the world's history, and has left its imprint on the development of the world's white peoples down to this hour. Yet, in the number of persons involved, in the multiplicity of races represented, and in the distances traversed, how small was that movement compared with the immigration from Europe into the United States which has taken place within the easy recollection of hundreds of thousands of people who are still with us. And the children of every one of these immigrants become Americanized quickly. If anybody has any doubt on this point let him glance over the list of

boys and men injured in the Fourth of July celebrations who have Russian, Spanish, Italian, Polish, Scandinavian, and other non-Anglican names.

Moreover, with the tariff practically settled, with a promise of fairly abundant crops of all, or nearly all, of the staple products, with a conservative administration in office at Washington, and with an era of sane and solid prosperity immediately ahead of us, never, in the entire century and a third which intervened between the Fourth of July, 1776, and the Fourth of July, 1909, did the United States offer greater attractions to its own people and to the oppressed and the aspiring residents of all the world than it does at this moment. Nothing in the Arabian Nights' tales is more marvelous than the story of American expansion which the past century and a quarter tells.

## The Plain Truth.

WITH a good business head on his shoulders, the new Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock, is already showing his fitness and capacity for the place he holds. He proposes that our postal cards shall be of a better quality—a much-needed improvement. He has decided to discontinue the new green special-delivery stamp and to resume the old familiar blue stamp, original size. The small green special-delivery stamp, similar in size and color to the one-cent stamp, is a positive nuisance. Now let our brainy Postmaster-General take some of the starch out of the inconsistent, arbitrary, absurd, and ridiculous "rulings" regarding second-class-mail privileges that have been bothering the publishers ever since the days of the maddening Madden.

IN SENTENCING a chauffeur to not less than seven years', and not more than twenty years', imprisonment for running over and killing a boy, Judge Mulqueen, of New York City, said, "I am convinced that if you had been a rich man the verdict would have been murder." This is an astonishing statement. Why should the wealth or the poverty of the criminal make any difference in the degree of his punishment? Has it come to pass that the jurors sworn to decide on the evidence are moved by such considerations as the wealth or poverty of the prisoner? It seems incredible; and yet who shall say, in view of the actions of the muck-rakers and the yellow press, that Judge Mulqueen's observation was not justified? Is such a situation conducive to the best interests of the nation? We believe not.

THE RECENT firemen's strike on the Georgia Railroad, which was virtually a race war, might have been expected to elicit general newspaper support for the white men concerned in the trouble; but more than one journal in that great State took a broad view of the situation, refusing to be influenced by race prejudice. Among these was the *Augusta Chronicle*, which has not hesitated to aver that the conduct of the white firemen and their sympathizers, in attempting to exclude black men from railroad employment, was oppressive, short-sighted, and detrimental to the best interests of the South. The fact that mobs took possession of a large section of the State, tying up a great railway system and maltreating colored citizens in the performance of their peaceful duties, was deprecated by the *Chronicle* as tending to industrial chaos and the overthrow of law and order. Such a situation, the paper declared, whatever it might mean for the future of the negro, meant far worse for the white people of the South. It said that the State was humiliated and disgraced through what it called the deliberate and wanton refusal of the Governor and lesser officials to do their sworn duty. The Southern people are as anxious to see law and order prevail as is anybody in the North.

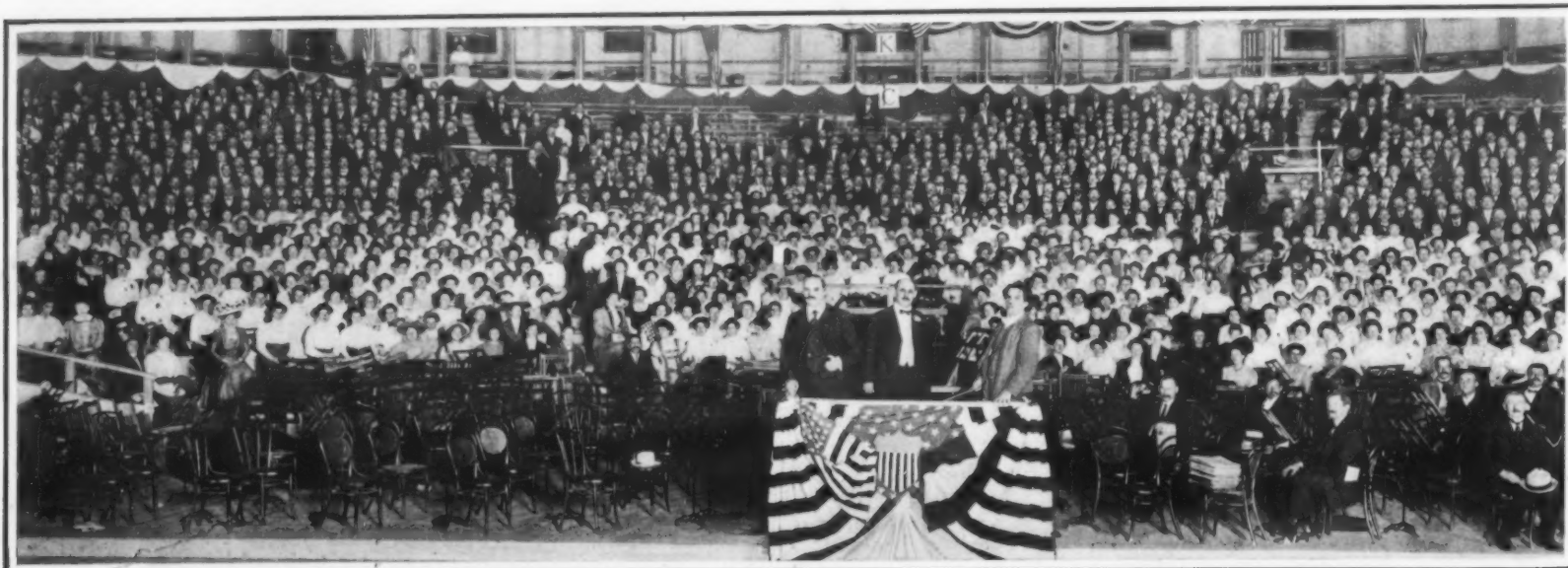
ALTHOUGH they are being widely lauded and lionized at present, only the sober judgment of the future can determine the true deserts of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanists, who thus far lead all of their tribe. While their flying machine seems to surpass those of all rivals, yet it has not been proved to be of practical utility and of commercial value. They have made numerous spectacular trips in it, but, so far, it is little better than a plaything, and much remains to be done to adapt it to the uses of travel and industry, if that, indeed, can ever be accomplished. The apparatus is still in merely the experimental stage, but the newspapers are advertising it extensively as if it were already a perfected device. Everybody seems to be eager to act as press agent for the Wright brothers, but the papers might wisely curtail this free advertising until the Wrights have demonstrated the full worth of their invention. The fact that a company has been organized in Germany to construct and operate Wright aeroplanes, and the probability that similar companies will be organized here and will seek to sell stock, indicate the material help to the Wrights of the publicity they are receiving.



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# Greatest Music Festival of the Year

TWENTY-SECOND SAENGERFEST OF THE NORTHEASTERN SAENGERBUND OF AMERICA, HELD AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, AND ATTENDED BY VAST THRONGS



THE UNITED SINGERS OF NEW YORK CITY, NUMBERING 1,800, WHO AROUSED GREAT ENTHUSIASM BY THEIR EXCELLENT RENDERING OF GERMAN SONGS.  
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IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, DURING ONE OF THE CONCERTS OF THE NORTHEASTERN SAENGERBUND OF AMERICA—MORE THAN 10,000 PERSONS LISTENED TO A CHORUS OF 6,000, AN ORCHESTRA OF 185 PIECES, AND NOTED SOLOISTS.—H. D. Blauvelt.

The song and music festival of the Northeastern Federation of Singing Societies of America has for years been one of the most important annual events of its kind. New York was chosen as the scene of the festival in 1909, which was successful in every respect. Governor Hughes and many other prominent persons were among the immense crowds which enjoyed the performances. It was a great triumph for German music and song.



AN EMINENT BANKER THE HOST OF HIS CO-WORKERS.

DELIGHTFUL SCENE AT THE ELEGANT HOME AT SCARBOROUGH-ON-THE-HUDSON OF FRANK A. VANDERLIP, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, WHEN HE ENTERTAINED THE 750 EMPLOYEES OF THE BANK AND THEIR FAMILIES. 1. MR. VANDERLIP. 2. MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP.—H. D. Blauvelt.

Mr. Vanderlip, though still a young man, is one of the best known financiers in the United States. He was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in which office he made a national reputation. The National City Bank, of which he is the head, is one of the strongest financial institutions in this country.

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# People Talked About

**THE VACANCY** in the presidency of Dartmouth College, caused by the resignation of Dr. William J. Tucker, whose many years of administration were most successful and satisfying, was well filled by the election as the head of this famous institution of Professor Ernest Fox Nichols, recently professor of experimental physics at Columbia University. The choice of Professor Nichols by the trustees of the college was unanimous, and the enthusiastic reception given to him by the twelve hundred students augured well for the popularity, as well as the efficiency, of his coming administration. President Nichols, who is only forty years of age, is a native of Kansas and a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College. He took a post-graduate course in mathematics and physics at Cornell University, where he won the degree of doctor of science. In 1892 he was appointed professor of physics and astronomy in Colgate University, where he remained six years, spending two and a half years, however, studying at the University of Berlin, where, in the laboratory, he made discoveries which were published by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. Afterward Dr. Nichols became the head of the physics department of Dartmouth College, his work there bringing international distinction to the college and to himself. He was called to Columbia College in 1903. He has made many important discoveries in physics, is the author of numerous valuable scientific papers, and his ability and attainments have had wide recognition in scientific circles.



**ERNEST FOX NICHOLS,**  
The able and distinguished  
newly elected president  
of Dartmouth  
College.  
Alman & Co.

**REV. WILLIAM McMAHON**, pastor of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Cleveland, O., lately filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court at Cleveland, on account of financial ruin, which was due, it was claimed, to his being involved in the affairs of P. J. Keiran, president of the defunct Fidelity Funding Company of New York. Father McMahon's stated liabilities, aggregating \$1,504,052, consisted mostly of notes which he had indorsed for Keiran. Father McMahon included in his statement of assets, amounting to \$75,207.08, a gold watch given him by his parishioners, a gold chain given him by the children of the parish school, and his treasured library. Father McMahon stated that he entered into Keiran's financial undertakings because Keiran led him to believe that the business, when successfully under way, would permit churches to borrow money at low interest and in twenty years to pay both principal and interest at the cost of ordinary interest. He never received one cent, his friends say, from any of his indorsements. Father McMahon has long been one of the most influential priests in Ohio. St. Bridget's Church, of which he has been pastor thirty-three years, is one of the largest in Cleveland. He is also editor of the *Catholic Universe*, a weekly publication of national circulation. He is sixty-two years of age. His financial troubles seriously undermined his health.



**REV. WILLIAM McMAHON,**  
Of Cleveland, who was  
financially ruined by  
indorsing notes for  
over \$1,500,000.  
Van Oeyen.

**A PROMINENT** figure among the business men who are beginning to be a powerful influence in shaping the country's political affairs is Ferdinand C. Schwedtman, recently elected president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis, consisting of over eight thousand of the foremost men in that city. He is also vice-president for Missouri of the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of its board of directors, and is secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense, which comprises one hundred and eighty-six national, State, and local organizations of business and professional men, in which a large majority of the States are represented. The creed of this league is personal liberty for employers and workers of every calling. He was active among the members of the N. C. I. D. who were in Washington in the early weeks of 1908, in consultation with the heads of committees and the leaders of the Senate and House, in opposition to the class legislation which the officers of the American Federation of Labor tried to coerce Congress into enacting. He was also prominent in Chicago in June of that year with the representatives of the council in fighting the same labor element who attempted to frighten the Republican national convention into indorsing their anti-Republican and anti-



**F. C. SCHWEDTMAN,**  
Who has been elected  
president of the powerful  
Citizens' Industrial As-  
sociation of St. Louis.  
Strauss.

**AMERICAN proposition.** In both instances the council was successful. Mr. Schwedtman was born in Germany in 1865, came to the United States in 1881, mastered electrical engineering, practiced his profession in New York, St. Louis, and other cities, is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is an inventor of several electrical and mechanical machines, and is a manufacturer of many patented specialties. In the various movements in recent years for the betterment of St. Louis he has been a large figure.

**NO FOREIGN** visitors of recent years have attracted more attention nor been paid more honors in this country than the Baron and Baroness Sotokichi Uriu, of Japan. The baron, who is now a vice-admiral in the Japanese navy, was graduated from our Naval Academy at Annapolis in the class of '81, and the baroness was educated at Vassar College. Both these distinguished people were largely Westernized by their residence in the United States in the days of their youth, and they understand and appreciate American institutions better than most Orientals or even Europeans. The baron attended the "June week" exercises at the Naval Academy, and the members of his class honored him with a banquet, which was attended by President Taft and other prominent men. The baroness was present at the recent commencement at Vassar, where she was warmly welcomed and was the observed of all observers. While there, she presented to her alma mater a magnificent silver bowl, which had been given to her by the Emperor of Japan. The baroness is a woman of grace and tact, as well as of unusual intelligence, and she, as well as the baron, won the good-will and esteem of all Americans with whom she came in contact. It is conceded that the unofficial visit of the baron and baroness has helped to strengthen the ties of friendship between the United States and Japan.



**BARONESS URIU,**  
Who, with her husband, the  
Japanese vice-admiral,  
has won wide esteem  
in America.

**COMMENTING** on a book of great sermons recently issued, so high an authority as the *London Spectator* refers to the Rev. David James Burrell, the popular pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York, as "still living and preaching in Pennsylvania." Such is the fame of a great American preacher! The *Spectator* should be admonished.



**EDWARD G. LANG,**  
Director of public safety  
in Pittsburgh, Pa., a  
successful fighter for  
reform.—Rosser.

**PITTSBURGH,** according to frequent dispatches sent broadcast, is always in a saturnalia of sin; yet, as a matter of plain truth, "Smokeville" has some remarkable claims for purity, for which due thanks are given to its director of public safety, Edward G. Lang. For instance, every saloon is tightly closed on Sunday and there is not one gambling place in town—at least, the most "peevish" politician has not been able to even start a rumor to that effect. Various Salomes, when they reach Pittsburgh, always choose the putting on of proper raiment rather than a trip to court. Consequently, any spectacular sinful stunts are the individual effort of the naughty "Pittsburgh millionaire"—in whose guise a hood-carrier or clerk often appears for outside consumption. To explain this condition, the answer is Lang, who is always "spoiling for a fight" on such subjects, as when he shut up tight eight prominent hotels in town because they sold drinks to girls who were not yet eighteen years of age. Lang is a descendant of the Pennsylvania Dutch. His greatest achievement was thwarting a \$1,000,000 bond issue of old Allegheny, which was to be foisted on Greater Pittsburgh, into which city Allegheny had been voted. Lang hired an attorney, went into court, and killed the scheme. Lang is an independent reformer in city politics, but is consistently a Republican in national affairs.

**THE VALUE** of college athletics, as well as the harm, has in some quarters been overestimated. There is a golden mean here, as in all other things, and to this the Rev. Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, the newly inducted president of Union College and chancellor of Union University, adheres. In his installation address Dr. Richmond announced a liberal policy toward sports, which commends itself to all college men. The doctor said, "The contribution of a college to the nation is not measured by its football record; nevertheless, it is a good thing to know how to play the game well. Every man should have at least one drop of sporting blood in his veins." Governor Hughes congratulated the university on selecting a president true to the traditions of the office, and in deep sympathy with modern-life problems.

**IN A RECENT** address at Augusta, Ga., in which his remarks were directed to President Taft, Rufus N. Rhodes, vice-president of the Associated Press and editor of the *Birmingham News*, made use of this language: "Judge Taft, I am going to take advantage of this opportunity to say to you that, if you knew the heart and head of the men of the South, and particularly of Birmingham, you would know that they regard the result of the last election as a benediction from God Almighty Himself over their own protest." In view of the fact that Mr. Rhodes is a leading Southern Democrat and editor of one of the leading Democratic dailies of the South, his remark created a sensation. He has been severely scored by the Southern press, but, in spite of this fact, there are numerous evidences that he gave publicity to a secret thought of the South. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded by the large Alabama delegation of business men of whom he was the spokesman, and he is said to have received hundreds of expressions of appreciation from Southern business men, whose honest sentiments he voiced on this occasion. Mr. Rhodes spoke as the chairman of a delegation of business men who went to Augusta to invite Mr. Taft to visit that city. Utterances like those of Mr. Rhodes, and the recent characterization of Mr. Taft by Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson as the "harmonizer of all our hearts" show an unmistakable "personal triumph" for Mr. Taft in the South and indicate the growth of popular sentiment which may yet have important political results.



**RUFUS N. RHODES,**  
Who boldly expressed the  
South's satisfaction  
over the election of Pres-  
ident Taft.—Pidding-  
haus.

**INSTANCES** of preachers of different denominations changing their faith and going over to other ecclesiastical bodies are not so infrequent as to excite special notice, but the experience of the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. J. Lloyd is unusual in the fact that, having left his former connections and affiliated with another church, he has returned to the old fold. Dr. Lloyd was formerly an Episcopal rector at Uniontown, Pa., but was deposed from the position by the bishop of the diocese, supposedly because of his theological views, and afterward openly renounced his faith and joined the Roman Catholic Church. He and his wife and five children united with St. Mary's, in Chicago, and later the doctor toured the country, lecturing before Roman Catholic societies on "Why I Became a Roman Catholic." Recently, however, Dr. Lloyd underwent another change of belief, and he was received back into the Episcopal household at Grace Church, Chicago, after a private recantation to Bishop Anderson. The doctor went back to the Episcopalians as a layman, and will be on the "penitent" list for three years before he can obtain the return of his parchments. Dr. Lloyd is a man of ability, and he will, no doubt, in due time be exercising the functions of the minister as satisfactorily as in former years. He has many friends among Episcopalians who are gratified because he has become one of them again.



**REV. DR. F. E. J. LLOYD,**  
An Episcopalian who  
became a Roman Catho-  
lic, and afterward re-  
turned to the Epis-  
copal fold.

**IN TIMES** of war it has been customary in our patriotic land for men in all walks of life to buckle on the sword and shoulder the musket and go forth to battle, yet it has been seldom that a member of the State senate has put aside his duties as a lawmaker and led a company in an inaugural parade. Senator John B. Rose, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district, a wealthy manufacturer of Newburgh, was one of the handsomest officers in line in Washington, D. C., on March 4th last, when he marched at the head of his company when President Taft was inducted into office. In order to take part in the celebration, Senator Rose was excused by Lieutenant-Governor White by special request. Senator Rose commands the Tenth Separate Company of Newburgh, which is Company E of the First Regiment. The expense of transporting and sheltering his men while at the national capital was borne by him entirely. It was he who introduced the bill appropriating \$10,000 to partially pay the expenses of the organizations from New York State which might be designated to attend the Taft inaugural. Senator Rose is chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, and both in looks and character is every inch a soldier. He is one of the ablest business men in his State.



**JOHN B. ROSE,**  
An Empire State senator  
who took his military  
company to Taft's inau-  
guration at his own  
expense.—Cardozo.



# Dramatic Delights of the Summer Season

By Harriet Quimby



MAUDE ADAMS IN HEROIC ROLE.  
The popular actress as "Joan of Arc," in the stirring play which she presented at the Harvard stadium, Cambridge, Mass.—Copyright, 1909, by Charles Frohman.

tained the highest success. The battle scene, which in itself lasted for over twenty-five minutes, and

HE thoroughness with which Maude Adams prepared for the production of "Joan of Arc," in the Harvard Stadium, at Cambridge, Mass., and in which she recently reached the high-water mark of her distinguished career, should be an object-lesson to stage aspirants who little realize the long and tedious hours and days and weeks that are spent in study not only by those who are climbing toward the top, but also by the stars who have long since attained the highest success. The battle scene, which

which proved one of the most striking features of the extraordinary performance, was given personal supervision by the little actress weeks before the first rehearsal was called. A scene model of the stadium, constructed upon a small scale and true in every detail, was built and taken to Miss Adams's home. The model was equipped with two armies of tiny soldiers, each form especially made in size corresponding to the size of a man in the field, and over these Miss Adams and her stage manager worked for hours, planning out the entrances and exits and testing the most effective tableaux. Later, when the performance was in rehearsal, no one member of the large supporting company or of the twelve hundred and fifty supernumeraries escaped the attention of the star, who was regularly in attendance, and whose suggestions proved a valuable aid not only to the several stage managers, but also to the scenic artists and electricians.

All of which goes to prove the oldest of maxims, that success does not come without seeking to even the most favored. Once attained, only ceaseless vigilance and unremitting application will keep the honor from gliding away, and especially is this true of stage favorites, who have not only the conditions which confront persons in other walks of life, but also the fickleness of audiences, to battle against.

The theater clique is an old institution and one that is too easily discovered by audiences to be in general favor with managers in this country, but another scheme quite as efficacious, and a great deal more subtle, is that of having paid singers and whistlers scattered throughout a first or second night audience to boost the musical turns in the entertainment. It is done in this way. Well-dressed men and women, to all appearances regular theater-goers, saunter out between the acts, softly humming one of the songs, giving the impression to all who hear them that the music of that particular song is too tantalizing to resist. After the performance is over, the tunes are gently whistled and sung as the clique moves out with the audience, half of which unconsciously catches the rhythm of the music and joins in with snatches of it. Many of the popular song hits, which everybody seems to know the day after a musical entertainment has opened, are made in this way. The scheme lacks the offensive features of the hand-clapping and foot-stamping clique which insists upon encores when the audience has had quite sufficient with one appearance of an actor or actress, and their efforts toward popularizing songs do really set the music going in one's brain, and, before one realizes it, he is humming and whistling the song hits just as the clique and the managers intended he should do.

(Continued on page 11.)



CLEARING THE WAY FOR A NEW MESSINA—PULLING DOWN LOOSE WALLS.  
Preparando una nuova Messina—si brittano giù i muri pe ricolanti.



STREET FACING THE HARBOR PARTIALLY CLEARED OF RUINS OF BEAUTIFUL EDIFICES.  
Una via prospiciente il porto parzialmente liberata dalle rovine dei grandiosi palazzi.



TEMPORARY DWELLINGS FOR THE HOMELESS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.  
Temporanee dimore in vicinanza della città per i rifugiati senza tetto.



REMAINS OF THE SPLENDID CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.  
Rovine della splendida chiesa dell' Annunziata.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE RUINED CITY FROM THE OBSERVATORY ON THE HILL.  
Veduta a volo d'uccello della rovinata città dall' osservatorio.



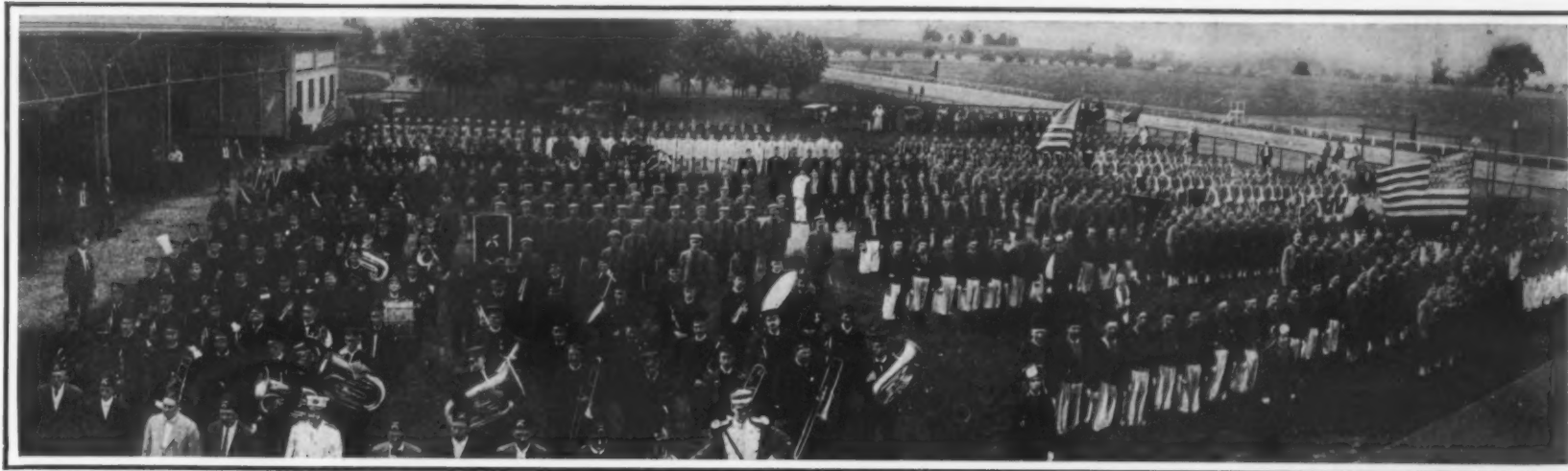
VICTOR EMMANUEL STREET STILL MUCH OBSTRUCTED—GRAND HOTEL ON RIGHT.  
Corso Vittorio Emanuele ancora sbarrato da rottami—a destra il Grand Hotel.

MESSINA TO-DAY—SIX MONTHS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.  
LA MESSINA D' OGGI—SEI MESI DOPO IL TERREMOTO.

Photographs by William Steicher.



# The Camera's Record of Events of the Time



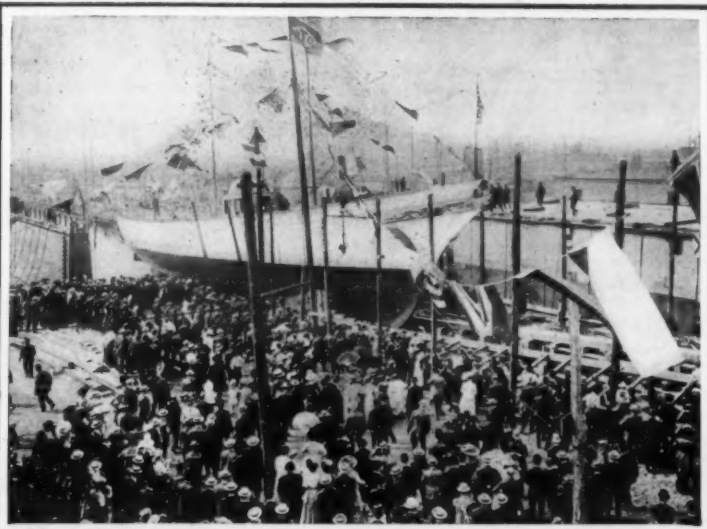
GRAND CONCLAVE OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—PATROLS AND BANDS IN REVIEW AT DOUGLAS PARK RACE-TRACK.—*Courier-Journal News Bureau.*



WHERE VISITORS TO THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, AT SEATTLE, FIND AMUSEMENT—CROWDS SURGING ALONG THE PAY STREAK.—*Nowell.*



THE THRON AT THE ATTRACTIVE MUSIC PAVILION OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—ROSE GARDEN IN FOREGROUND.—*Nowell.*



A UNIQUE VESSEL SET AFLOAT—THE NON-MAGNETIC YACHT "CARNEGIE" LAUNCHED AT TEBO'S YACHT BASIN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

No iron or other magnetic metal was used in constructing the vessel, which will be sent out under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution at Washington to make an ocean survey.



HULL OF A HISTORIC VESSEL RECOVERED—REMAINS OF THE SCHOONER "REVENGE," OF GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD'S FLEET, WHICH FOUGHT A FIERCE BATTLE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, RAISED FROM THE BOTTOM OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—*L. E. Shattuck.*



A GREAT GATHERING OF Y. M. C. A. MEN—BANQUET IN THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY AT ST. LOUIS, MO., HELD DURING THE THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.—*R. W. Sanders.*



# What Governor Hughes Has Done for His Party

By One of New York's Most Popular and Experienced Republican Leaders

WHAT advantage has the Republican party in the State of New York gained from the administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes?



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
The able and popular Governor of  
New York. Copyright by  
G. Prince, 1907.

This question seems likely to become increasingly important, in view of the vigorous attacks which have been made, and which will undoubtedly continue to be made, upon him by opponents both in and out of his party. No man of aggressive force in political life can hope to escape such opposition. In his case it began with his first inauguration and has continued ever since. The breathing space which precedes the final legislative session of his administration, before the verdict that must be rendered by the voters

of the party in the State election next year, affords a suitable opportunity for a brief examination of the facts.

In the country at large, particularly in the vigorous Republican States of the West, Governor Hughes is looked upon as one of the foremost of Republican leaders. His administration of his office and his proposals have been followed with close attention. It is not easy for Republicans of other States to understand why Governor Hughes should not have the cordial cooperation of the Republican party of his own State.

Nor, indeed, is it easy for the average Republican voter at home to explain the hostility manifested toward the Governor by the group of men who together control the Republican party organization in the State. They have heard it said that the Governor is his party's best asset, they have seen him twice nominated in State conventions controlled by his opponents, they have listened to speeches of eulogy made by men who, after election, have done their utmost to prevent him from accomplishing anything; they have heard their local legislative candidates swear allegiance to him, and seen them vote against his measures. No wonder if they are bewildered. Yet, when the facts are understood, the situation is simpler than it seems at first sight.

On Governor Hughes's part, at least, there has been no concealment of his attitude. Repeatedly he has taken pains to state his position and his aims, and rarely has any man in public life been equally successful in making his action square with his word. He told the first convention that nominated him what he intended to do if he should be nominated and elected, and he has simply kept his promise. He telegraphed to Senator Alfred R. Page, upon being informed that he was about to be nominated: "I shall accept the nomination without pledge other than to do my duty according to my conscience. If elected, it will be my ambition to give the State a sane, efficient, and honorable administration, free from taint of bossism or of servitude to any private interest." He recognized clearly the situation that confronted the Republicans of the State. Between the two great parties there was no longer any issue of principle. The protective tariff and the sound-money questions had been passed upon and settled. The efforts of Bryan to find substitutes for them had failed. The only contest possible between the two parties was which of them should give the most efficient, impartial, and independent administration.

Mr. Hughes knew that the people of the State resented the use of office for partisan purposes and the favoritism that had been shown to certain special interests. This dissatisfaction had been reflected in the shrinkage of Republican pluralities in the most recent elections which had turned on purely State issues. Governor Roosevelt had been elected by a margin of only 18,000 votes, while four years later Governor Odell's plurality was less than 9,000 votes. Mr. Hughes felt that, unless the party showed a disposition to raise its standards, it must expect rebuke. The event proved the accuracy of this view, for, while he himself was elected, all the other candidates on the ticket, more closely identified than he with the machine, suffered defeat.

This result could only confirm Mr. Hughes in his determination to do his utmost to rehabilitate his party in the eyes of the voters of the State, by demonstrating to them that a Republican Governor could give an absolutely disinterested administration, as efficient as the most unremitting effort could make it. He made his intention clear in replying to his formal notification of his nomination. "As a life-long Republican, as one loyal to the principles and best traditions of the party," he said, "I respond to the unanimous call of the convention. I especially claim to represent true republicanism when I promise to administer the affairs of the State in the interest of all its citizens." He dwelt further upon his view of the obligation laid upon him when he said, in his inaugural address:

If in administration we make the standard efficiency and not partisan advantage, if in executing the laws we deal impartially, if in

making the laws there is fair and intelligent action with reference to each exigency, we shall disarm reckless and selfish agitators and take from the enemies of our peace their vantage ground for attack.

Up to this point, chastened by the defeat of their favorites, the organization leaders had found no fault; but the moment that Governor Hughes began his administration by making it clear that he intended to keep his word, they turned against him. The Governor lost no time in bringing forward his Public Service Commissions bill, and it was passed, after some feeble resistance, before the bosses recovered from their confusion. They grew bolder in the next session of the Legislature, and strong pressure of public opinion was required to pass the race-track gambling bill. In the same session they rejected the Governor's recommendation to extend the Public Service Commissions law to telephone and telegraph companies, and in the last session they repeated this performance, rejecting also the recommendation for the passage of the direct nominations bill.

There can be no doubt that Governor Hughes was greatly disappointed to find that the coterie of bosses who controlled the party machine were not only determined not to aid him in strengthening the party by giving, as a Republican Governor, the best possible service to the State, but that they proposed to hamper him in his efforts by every means in their power. They have been active in seeking to prevent Republicanism in the State from obtaining any credit from the Hughes administration. To this end they have sought to isolate him as much as possible, so that he might not be identified in the public mind with his party. They have accused him of "individualism," and have complained continually of his "aloofness" and "failure to consult the party leaders." They sought to emphasize this attitude after the last election by letting it be known that, while the Republican State committee would parcel out the appointments to office at the disposal of all the other successful candidates on the State ticket, they "would not ask Hughes for anything."

In the face of the refusal of the responsible Republican machine leaders to co-operate with him for the party welfare, the Governor determined to do his best to fulfill the pledges he had made to the people of the State, and to leave the result to them. He made it clear, to begin with, that he had no intention of trying to assume the party leadership and that he would permit no one to build up a political machine on his behalf. "I make no request for personal support," he said to the organization Republicans of Albany, in a speech delivered before his first term was a month old. "So far as I am personally concerned, my interests lie in a profession to which I would be glad to devote myself. But I am desirous that the Republican party should take advantage of its opportunity to convince the people that it can be trusted to meet their demand in furnishing competent administration of every department of government, and in the enforcement of the laws, and in the enactment of the legislation that is required to protect the people against the misuse of the privileges they have bestowed. For that policy I do desire support—I desire the support of the Republican organization."

In giving an account of his stewardship during his first year in office, in a speech to the Republican Club of New York City, Governor Hughes said that he deemed it of great importance "that the discharge of the duties of the governorship should not be embarrassed by attempts at political management," as

such a use of the office he believed to be fraught with danger to the State. "I do not aim to be a party boss," he added; "I want simply to be Governor during my term." He also made it clear that he would not seek to compel the adoption of his recommendations to the Legislature by using his power to punish or reward. Having in mind simply the public interest, he refused to veto good bills because they bore the names of opponents or to sign bad ones because they had been introduced by friends. In the same manner, in making appointments to office, he selected the best man he could get, regardless of any other consideration; and he has caused no officeholder to be removed merely because he was a follower of a hostile boss. At the same time he has insisted unswervingly upon efficiency in the public service so far as he was empowered to enforce it.

Most of all, Governor Hughes has been unsparing of himself. Speaking to his fellow-members of the Republican Club, in New York City, toward the close of his first year, he said, "To me public office means a burden of responsibility—a burden of incessant toil, at times almost intolerable—which, under honorable conditions and at the command of the people, it may be a duty and even a pleasure to assume, but is far from being an object of ambition." To the discharge of the duties of his office he has devoted his rare intellectual power with unflagging energy. To every responsibility, great or small, he has given the best that was in him, and at the beginning of his second term he resumed his burden with "renewed zeal" to serve the people of the State. And it should be remembered that, while he has been angrily charged with "individualism" and "aloofness" in the performance of the duties for whose discharge the responsibility had been laid upon him, nobody has ever accused him of trying to serve a selfish purpose or to gain for himself a personal advantage.

After two and a half years of the steady maintenance of the standards that Governor Hughes set for himself, it is possible to point out important advantages which his administration has brought to his party. The most obvious is that the popular discontent which made the opposition so formidable in his first campaign has been allayed. The feeling that special interests, working through political agencies, were able to bargain successfully for favors with a government that was indifferent to the just demands of the average citizen, has vanished. Governor Hughes has shown that no violent, revolutionary upheaval was necessary to put an end to favoritism in administration. The State has been saved from demagogues, and the Republican party has been relieved of the necessity of being again compelled to meet inflammatory appeals to passion and ignorance.

Another distinct advantage to the party has resulted from the example which Governor Hughes has set. Men in places of public trust and responsibility throughout the State have not been unimpressed by the general applause that has been bestowed upon his efforts to render efficient service. It has encouraged them to a greater degree of independence and conscientiousness. The officials whom the Governor has appointed have been animated, as a rule, by his spirit. A keener sense of responsibility exists because of him, and abuses have become less frequent. Republicanism has gained thereby. Both by demonstration and by accounting directly to the people whenever opportunity presented itself, Governor Hughes has quickened popular interest in politics and administration. He has made the average citizen feel that he counted for something in the management of the State government, and has disposed him to live up to his responsibility. The disgust which had alienated thousands of Republicans from their party has been replaced by active interest.

Not only has Governor Hughes insisted upon being Governor, but he has carefully refrained from encroaching upon the functions of either the legislative or the judicial branch of the State government. This course has given the people a clearer understanding of the governmental machinery and has enabled them more justly to apportion praise or blame. Finally, in his plan for the direct nomination of candidates for elective office, the Governor has shown the voters of his party how they may conduct their own affairs without the intervention of political brokers. That the adoption of this plan will broaden and strengthen the party in the State, while eliminating elements whose unfortunate prominence has repeatedly brought discredit upon it, no reasonable man can doubt. That it will make impossible after its adoption any permanent re-establishment of the abuses which have endangered party supremacy in the past is equally certain.

Although subjected to continued personal attack by those who seek profit from special privilege in business or politics, Governor Hughes has abstained from personal retort. He has left it to the party voters to draw their own conclusions, and he has declined to be made responsible for any factional quarrel growing out of personalities. He has shown regard for the party welfare by refraining from criticism of his fellow-Republicans. Above all, the Governor has offered to his party an opportunity to shake itself free of influences which hamper its progress and to regain its vitality. He has given it a chance to become an irresistible force, upheld by the confidence and approval of the people. What the Republicans of the State will do with the opportunity thus presented remains for the future to disclose.



A STRIKING MONUMENT TO THE INDIAN.

HERMON A. MAC NEIL'S BEAUTIFUL STATUE, "THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN," ERECTED IN CITY PARK, PORTLAND, ORE.

This work was presented to the city by the family of David P. Thompson. It represents an old warrior and youthful companion catching their first sight of white men. A photograph of the monument was sent to us by Charles H. Carey, of Portland, after he had read the editorial in LESLIE'S WEEKLY announcing that Rodman Wanamaker had projected a monument at New York to perpetuate the memory of the original American, the Indian.



# Special Fourth of July Photo Prize Contest—Chili Wins the Prize of \$10



FULLY PREPARED TO CELEBRATE  
INDEPENDENCE DAY.  
*Mrs. W. Durrant, New Jersey.*



MAKING A LOT OF PATRIOTIC NOISE.  
*Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.*



ONE OF THE ORATORS OF  
THE DAY.  
*Harry G. Burns, Indiana.*



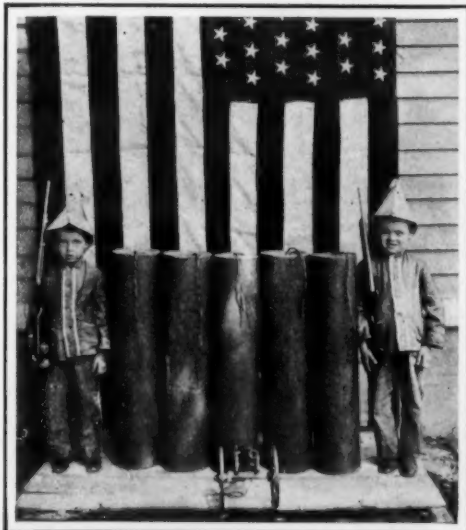
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN CHILI—GRAND DEMONSTRATION BY  
THE AMERICAN AND CHILIAN WORKMEN IN THE RAILROAD YARDS AT  
VALPARAISO.—*Carlos Matas, Chili.*



A SMALL BUT PLEASING FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.  
*Mrs. D. Wilson, Delaware.*



AROUSING A LAGGARD YOUNG PATRIOT EARLY IN THE MORNING OF  
THE FOURTH.—*J. N. Merry, Rhode Island.*



LITTLE SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH ON GUARD.  
*Orrin E. Dunlap, New York.*



A NAVAL ACADEMY PET CELEBRATING THE FOURTH IN UNIQUE  
FASHION.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



A BRAVE YOUNG CELEBRATOR AND HER TIMID  
COMPANIONS.—*G. E. Mangan, Connecticut.*





# THE GREAT STRUGGLE

## A Fourth of July Story

By William Hamilton Osborne



GRANDPA GUNDERMAN

WITH an empty revolver in one hand, his other hand searching vainly through his pockets for needed ammunition, Billy Vance strolled across the road to Gunderman's store. In front of Gunderman's there was a dilapidated stand; behind the stand sat a young and pretty girl. Vance sheepishly touched his cap.

"I want a box of .32s," he said.

The girl flushed, hesitated for an instant, looked at Vance doubtfully, and then hastily examined the wares upon the stand. "Don't think we got any .32s," she said.

"All sold out?" asked Vance.

The girl's color deepened. She shook her head. "Don't think," she added, "that we ordered any .32s this year."

Vance whistled with disappointment. He gazed through the dusk at the far distant town of Monroe, looked up and down the road, glanced with glowing eyes at the early rockets that already tore their way through the semi-darkness in the distance. "Gee!" he complained; "and you've got the only store in two miles! Have I got to walk all the way up to Monroe to get those .32s?" He jerked his head toward the inside of the store. "Ask the old man," he exclaimed.

Kitty Gunderman called in through the door. An old, cadaverous, dilapidated-looking individual came, somewhat surlily, out from a room back of the store. "Grandpa Gunderman," the girl went on, though she knew the answer to the question better than Gunderman, "have we any blank .32 cartridges?"

"Dunno," responded Gunderman. "We had some a year or so ago, or maybe more. Just like as not they're all gone now."

Vance whistled again. "Don't you lay in new stock for the Fourth every year?" he queried.

"We haven't got any .32s, Mr.—er—Vance," returned the girl decisively. "I'm sorry, too."

"Not so sorry as I am," returned Vance moodily. He brightened up. "Anyways," he went on, rattling some loose change in his pocket, "I'll have to take it out in fireworks, after all. Got any whistling bombs?"

The girl sank back into her seat with a trace of vexation in her manner. "All out of bombs," she answered.

"Sold out?" repeated Vance.

Grandpa Gunderman snorted. "Sold out!" he returned. "No, not sold out. What's the use o' gettin' stock when there's nobody to buy? That's what I want to know."

"Well, but," persisted Vance, "I want to buy, you know—and some of my friends might want to buy."

"Nobody wants to buy," went on old Gunderman. He slumped down on the step. Suddenly he rose and shook a withered, clenched hand toward the northern sky. The northern sky, not one mile distant, was aglow with the colors of the rainbow, alive with fire, explosive with visible noise and uproar. "There's a case in point," whined the old man, still with his hand in the air, pointing at the pyrotechnical display; "J. Hamersley Wilkes, the millionaire."

Vance clutched the girl by the arm. "Gee whiz!" he exclaimed, "but J. Hamersley Wilkes is outdoing himself this year! Gee! look at that—and that—"

"And that!" exclaimed the girl eagerly, as fifty bombs burst simultaneously in air.

"Look at it!" snarled old Gunderman. "That's just it. There's Wilkes and thirty millionaires across the railroad in Green Hills, not a half a mile away. Restricted place—Green Hills. No stores. There they are, thirty New York millionaires. And here am I, just a step across the railroad, the only store between here and Monroe, and yet not one of them there millionaires'll ever look at me or set foot in this here store of mine, though I've been here thirty years. And yet look at this store—you can buy anything of me, from a cake of yeast up to a plow; and not one of them dodgasted millionaires'll even buy a spool of thread. The whole gang have got to go down to New York to get everything they want, from a toothpick up to a dining-room table."

"Some of them comes over to our place, too," said Vance, with pride.

"And what's your place?" asked the old man, quivering with anger and disappointment at the slights that life had placed upon him.

"Cooper & Cone, groceries, Monroe," said Vance, with pride. "I work there in the store."

"Cooper & Cone!" burst forth Gunderman; "upstarts—they ain't been established no thirty years, not by a darned sight!"

Vance chuckled. "We get some trade O. K.," he answered.

The old man snorted. "That's just like them millionaires. They'll whip up their teams past my reliable place and stop 'em at your place, though I'm near and you're away off. Why, I'd like to know. Why? Tell me that."

Vance smiled. He touched the old man on the shoulder. "I'll tell you why, Mr. Gunderman," he said; "it's because we've got the goods, and we let everybody know we've got 'em."

Another burst of fireworks lit up the face of Gunderman. "Now you tell me this," he cried. "Why can't J. Hamersley Wilkes buy his fireworks from me, instead of gettin' 'em down to New York? Why don't they all buy from me?"

Again the pride of knowledge manifested itself in the speech of Vance. "Because you haven't got the goods, and, if you have, nobody knows you have, you see." Vance shaded his mouth with his hand and whispered to the girl. "Say," he confided to her,

—burn up all our fireworks stock, grandpa?" she asked.

Gunderman clawed the air. "You do as I say!" he yelled. And with eager arms he scooped up the burden of the old stand—firecrackers, roman candles, pinwheels, rockets, all—and tossed them into the road.

"Set 'em all off!" he cried; "set 'em all off together! But we'll show 'em how, to-night!"

Vance hesitated for an instant, for the girl was doubtful. But the old man's personality was the strongest of the three just then, and young Bill Vance struck a match and lit a piece of punk and started in to obey.

Started in—but that's as far as he got. He applied his punk to several packs of firecrackers—there were three faint barks from three individual antediluvian crackers, and then silence. He applied his punk to several rockets in succession; there was a faint hiss, a spark of light, then darkness.

"Why," said Vance finally, in genuine disappointment, "Mr. Gunderman, none of 'em'll go off. They're all too old."

But the old man was on his feet once more, swaying excitedly to and fro, and peering straight out into the air. "Hooray!" he cried shrilly. "Hooray for the glorious Fourth! Look at 'em—my rockets! See 'em soar and break and shower! Look at my roman candles! Listen to my bombs! Look at the glory of my flower pots—look—all in the air together! Do you see 'em, sis? Whoop, whoop—hooray!" He danced in glee, glaring with some strange joy into the darkness, where he saw, with glassy eyes, flares and flames that were not there. "Look at my display! Look at that—and that—and THAT!" He turned and sank slowly down upon the step. The girl caught her breath. "He's gone crazy!" she gasped.

Vance stepped swiftly over to the old man and touched him, shook him, once, twice, thrice. "Mr. Gunderman," he called. There was no response. Vance stiffened as with shock. Then he stretched out his arm in the darkness and caught the girl by her hand and drew her over toward him, toward the old man. "No," said Vance gently; "he's not crazy. He's—farther gone—than that."

The girl sank on her knees by the side of that which once had been Grandfather Gunderman, and wept.

It was ten days later that Vance met Kitty Gunderman—overtook her on his way home from Monroe. He started.

"Why—why," he gasped, "I—I hardly knew you! Honest, I hardly did!"

She glanced down upon her sombre garments. "These—clothes, I suppose," she explained. But he shook his head. "You look so tired," he said. A moan escaped her. "Tired!" she echoed helplessly; "I—I am tired; so—very—tired."

"Store-keeping don't wear you out like that, though?" he persisted.

She glanced wistfully down the road. "I'm not keeping the store," she responded. "I'm working in the mill. And it's hard, so hard, at first."

Vance whistled softly. "Not keeping the store?" he queried. "Then who keeps it for you?"

She shook her head. "Nobody," she replied. "It's not closed up?" he queried anxiously. She nodded. He turned upon her sharply. "Say," he exclaimed, again with that excess of youthful business wisdom in his tone; "say, you've got no right to close up that there store. Why, it's been established there for thirty years—you got a business there."

She smiled sadly. "Not much of a business," she returned; "nobody of any account comes in to buy."

He shook his head with vigor. "I know," he answered doggedly; "but, my heavens! everybody knows Gunderman's store. It's got a name, even though it was no good. It's got a good-will, you see!"

"Good-will?" she queried, the glow coming back into her eyes, for Vance's enthusiasm was somewhat contagious. Vance smiled with superiority. "The



"YOU WEREN'T BUILT FOR WORKING IN A MILL," HE SAID. "THAT STORE HAS GOT TO BE RUN, AND YOU'VE GOT TO RUN IT."

"his darned old store, established for thirty years, is no good, that's all."

She turned a startled glance toward Vance. "Don't—don't let him hear you say that!" she begged.

The youth turned away, whistling. "And so," he added, "I've got to walk all the way into Monroe for some cartridges or bombs. That's what I've got to do, worse luck!"

Old man Gunderman darted into the road and caught Vance by the sleeve. "No!" he screamed; "you stay right here." He tapped himself on the chest. "I'm as good as Wilkes," he said. "I'm goin' to have a celebration, too. Young Vance," he commanded, "you take all the fireworks in the store, that's been established for this thirty years, and you take 'em out into the road and set 'em all off. You do it, you Cooper & Cone young blatherskite! We'll light up the sky. We'll show Wilkes a thing or two, I guess."

Vance laughed, doubting whether he should take the old man seriously. "Do you mean it?" he inquired. The girl turned to the old man. "You don't mean

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good-will of a store," he told her knowledgeably, "is the tendency of the public to come back to the old stand. Say," he went on, "you've no right to close up that store. Why, look-a here! Just what the old man said—that night—Gunderman's store stands between thirty millionaires and Monroe. Say, think of the chance!"

The girl's eyes dulled. "I guess," she replied, "that I've thought of every chance, and the best chance I've got is to end my days working in the thread mill." She caught her breath. Young Bill Vance looked down upon her, and his glance softened and his heart leaped into his throat. "I'll tell you what," he declared decisively; "you're going to open up that store, and you're going to run it, too."

She flushed and smiled. "You—you talk just like the bosses in the mill," she answered. "So I'm to open it because you want me to?"

"You'll open it because it's the only thing to do," he answered. "You weren't built for working in a mill. That store has got to be run, and you've got to run it. And I'm going to help you to begin."

"No?" she gasped. "Do you mean it—really?" He laughed aloud with sheer ambition. "Say," he exclaimed, "are you too tired to begin to-night?"

The girl's drooping shoulders braced themselves; she struck a small, clenched hand against the other palm. "By Jove, no!" she answered. "We shall begin to-night." They did begin that night. "The first thing," said Vance, "is to look clean. We'll paint her on the outside. Got any paint in stock?"

Kitty had some, and for three nights they painted until darkness set in; then they literally moved all the contents of the little store on the side lot, and painted every inch of space inside. They set traps and caught mice, sprinkled powder and killed water bugs, they put in new panes of glass, gilded the lamp sockets—all out of stock; tore down the tissue-paper ornaments that had been tacked to the ceiling for thirty years, eradicated dust, indulged extensively in fumigation, fuss, and feathers. Then slowly, painstakingly, they put back everything in stock that was worth putting back, displaying on the shelves everything but bulk. And then—

"Now, look-a here," said Vance, at last; "we won't fix up the windows until you get in your new stock, you see."

She fell back helplessly. "How can I get new stock?" she queried.

"With—money," he replied.

"I—I haven't got any," she faltered.

Vance squared his shoulders. "Now, Miss Gunderman," he explained, pulling forth a long white piece of paper, "you'll get your money from the bank. You want fifty dollars to start on. You sign this note. The bank'll discount it. See?"

The girl shivered. "They won't put me in jail if I don't pay it, will they?" she inquired.

"Not a bit," he answered. So she signed. When he left her that night, he took the note out of his pocket and tore it into small bits and cast them to the four winds. "Won't do to let her know that I'm putting up that cash," he said to himself. He was game. He put up the money from his small savings, and Kitty bought the goods.

"Why," she said suddenly to him one night, "why, look at my window, if you please." He fell back from his own window and inspected hers.

"You're a born window dresser!" he exclaimed. "You've got taste. That window ought to sell you a hundred dollars' worth of goods by and large."

Inside of four weeks everything was in running order. Kitty gazed wistfully up toward Green Hill.

"And now," she said, "the trade—"

"Ah," returned Vance, "the trade. Thirty millionaires— Say," he said suddenly, "do you know the best kind of advertisement is personal solicitation? Suppose you and I go and see those thirty millionaires—say, thirty times apiece—and then—"

Kitty's fears were well founded. The trade was slow. But Vance did not retreat.

"Make a note of everything that anybody asks for," he said to Kitty, "and then get it, and let 'em know. Let everybody know about everything you get. Some day some little thing, some accident'll happen that'll set the tide your way. You wait, that's all."

Time passed, trade increased. The servants from the big houses got into the habit of running down to Gunderman's for little necessary things. Still it was slow.

"Keep up your spirits, though, girlie," Vance would tell her; "something'll happen. It's bound to come."

Another year swung round. Another Fourth approached, and, as it approached, Vance smiled his business smile. "Now, say," he told the girl, "there's a lot of kids over in those big houses on the other side of the tracks, and, besides, I've got a personal pride about this here. I want you to go down to New York—go to the best fireworks place in town, and stock up. And we'll stir up the kids. And—get 'em good and fresh."

Kitty did as she was bid. Springerman, Veese & Lord were the biggest fireworks people in the world. She went to them, gave her order, and paid cash for it. She was only one of thousands. And there were so many thousands that, two days before the Fourth, Springerman, Veese & Lord, of New York, found themselves confronted with a condition rather than a theory. The manager of the house stepped in to Springerman.

"We're up against it. We can't supply the demand. We've taken on too many orders and we haven't got goods enough to fill."

Springerman pursed his lips. "What about old stock?" he asked.

The manager started as with shock. "Yes," he returned; "but we got a reputation for fresh goods. We got old stock—old as the hills—on the top floor; but we don't usually—"

"We don't usually," assented Springerman; "but this time we do. We've got to fill our orders, and if we can't fill 'em with this year's stuff, why— Got a lot of small cash orders, Jim?" he asked.

"Loads of 'em," answered Jim; "and a whole lot paid in advance. A bushel of 'em C. O. D."

Springerman nodded with satisfaction. "Jim," he said, "you give our good book customers the best you've got. Give the small fry—the little cash crowd—any old thing. I'll see to it that our reputation hangs on somehow. Fill every danged order that comes in. We'll clean our old stuff out."

In Green Hills there were thirty millionaires. There was one store. Several of the millionaires stocked up at Springerman, Veese & Lord. Among these millionaires who did was the biggest of them all, J. Hamersley Wilkes. Some paid cash, some were C. O. D., and some were book customers. Gunderman's store paid cash. Jim, the manager of Springerman, Veese & Lord, was a very busy man. His subordinates were busy men. Of course mistakes occurred; not many, but a few.

It was Fourth of July night. It was dark. J. Hamersley Wilkes stood out on his lawn and directed the operations of his half-dozen men in livery. Behind J. Hamersley Wilkes was an admiring crowd of friends and neighbors.

"Now," commanded the millionaire, with a dramatic air, "apply the torches."

They were applied to a multitude of bristling fireworks—sky rockets, bombs, flower pots—everything.



They were applied, but—that was all. One or two soared into the air in desolate glory. The rest sized and went out.

"What's the matter with you fellows!" roared the millionaire.

At that instant Kitty Gunderman and Bill Vance were sitting in front of the Gunderman store, behind the little stand, a bit disconsolate. For Kitty had put in a big stock of fireworks, but the trade had failed. The stock was good—Vance had tested it; but the public hadn't come to time, and it was half-past eight on Fourth of July night.

"Do you know," sighed Kitty reminiscently, "I almost feel like Grandpa Gunderman did that night. I feel like setting off my own fireworks to vie with Wilkes."

Vance started and gazed across the tracks. "By the way," he cried, "where is Wilkes's display to-night?"

The girl caught the glare of a single rocket. "There!" she exclaimed; "he's just starting up!" He did start up, but that was all. Fifteen minutes passed. Vance pulled out his dollar watch.

"Kitty," he exclaimed, "I'm with you! I've got no sympathy with a store that holds over goods like these. You've paid for 'em, and I'll stand part of the loss. Let's set the whole stock off at once."

Silently, side by side, they planted every stick and cylinder firmly in the road, until the store was clean of fireworks stock.

Then Vance struck a match and started toward the nearest bomb. Kitty pulled his arm. "Wait, Bill," she commanded. "Here comes a motor-car."

Bill waited. The motor-car came on, flooding the place with its light. It stopped. A man sprang down.

"Don't light those fireworks, man!" he commanded of Bill Vance. "I want 'em—the whole bunch!" The man was J. Hamersley Wilkes, millionaire. "Are they any good?" he queried.

"You bet your life!" returned Vance. "All new stock and tested to the limit." Which was quite true, for Jim, the manager of Springerman, Veese & Lord, had, in his haste, mixed up consignments, and given Wilkes the millionaire what he had intended to pass out to K. Gunderman, storekeeper of Green Hills.

"Bundle the whole bunch in, and charge me what you please!" roared Wilkes; "and I'm off to Monroe, to get some more. I need all I can get." Meantime Mrs. J. Hamersley Wilkes, who was on the rear seat, stepped down from the car and strolled about and looked at the only thing in sight that could be seen—the well-lighted store. Suddenly she pounced upon Kitty Gunderman.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, pointing at the window, "I need some more vanilla wafers, bad. Let me have half a dozen boxes, if you please."

She stepped into the store while Kitty did them up, and glanced about her in surprise. "Why—why," she gasped, "what a neat, clean, pretty store! Hamersley," she called, "just step in here—and so convenient, too!"

This advent was the something, the accident, that Vance had prophesied—the thin edge of the wedge—for Kitty Gunderman.

Three months later Kitty looked shyly up into the eyes of Bill Vance. "You—you don't mean it, do you?" she queried, blushing furiously.

"Mean it," he answered, holding her just a bit too tightly, "mean it? Say you don't suppose I took all this interest in you just for fun, did you? Do you think I spent my nights here building up a business just for nothing? Not much! I picked this little store out over a year ago just for my own, you see. I knew some day we'd be going into partnership—"

"In groceries?" she faltered.

"And in love," he added.

"Partners now, forever!" whispered Vance.

## Dramatic Delights of the Summer.

(Continued from page 6.)

Georgie Caine, as a daintily clad and vivacious-mannered "joy rider," made her appearance at the Lyric Theater, New York, as the principal in "The Motor Girl," a picturesquely staged musical summer show which has undoubtedly begun a successful run. From the white-linen-covered orchestra seats in front of the footlights to the green swards, cool-looking canals, windmills, and trees in full bloom in the Holland scene back of the footlights, everything pleases the artistic eye, and while the lyrics and music of "The Motor Girl" have nothing especial to recommend them, one will find sufficient entertainment in the offering to while away an evening pleasantly. Miss Caine sings a number of catchy songs, and she is as pretty as a debutante in a fetching motor-hat of the newfangled kind. One of the hits of the evening was scored by Adelaide Sharp, who, as *Wilhelmina*, a coy Deutscher maid, sang "Wilhelmina," with a chorus of Dutch girls and boys. A clever comedy turn which made everybody laugh was the imaginary baseball game played by Miss Sharp, John Lorenz, and James F. Cook. The audience also liked the same trio in a bit of foolishness figuring on the program as "Out in the Barnyard." The eccentric comedy of Lorenz and Cook had much to do with rescuing

"The Motor Girl" from the milk-and-water class, which, without them, it would come perilously near to being, despite pretty girls who sing pleasingly and its unusually attractive staging. Elizabeth Brice and Martin Brown scored personal successes.

No more fitting name could be chosen for the gorgeously staged nonsense on the roof of the New York Theater than "The Follies of 1909." From beginning to end there is nothing but foolishness, in which an array of really stunning chorus girls appears and disappears, and skits and burlesques follow each other in such rapid succession that one has scarcely a breathing spell from the applause and laughter between curtains.

The more foolish the skits, the more applause do they win, and from all parts of the house, including the boxes where society has taken a notion to hie every evening. To keep in touch with New York theatricals, summer and winter, is considered the smart thing to do just now, and most of the clever summer entertainments have a representative gathering in at least one of their boxes every evening.

One thing about "The Follies of 1909" which deserves commendation, and which makes the production superior to any of the previous Follies, is that the program is at the same time entertaining and absolutely clean. The risque jokes and situations

have been entirely eliminated. A feature of the Ziegfeld shows, wherever they may be, is the chorus. However notorious some of the members of it may be, they certainly are most pleasing to look at. In fact, the girls look much better than they sound.

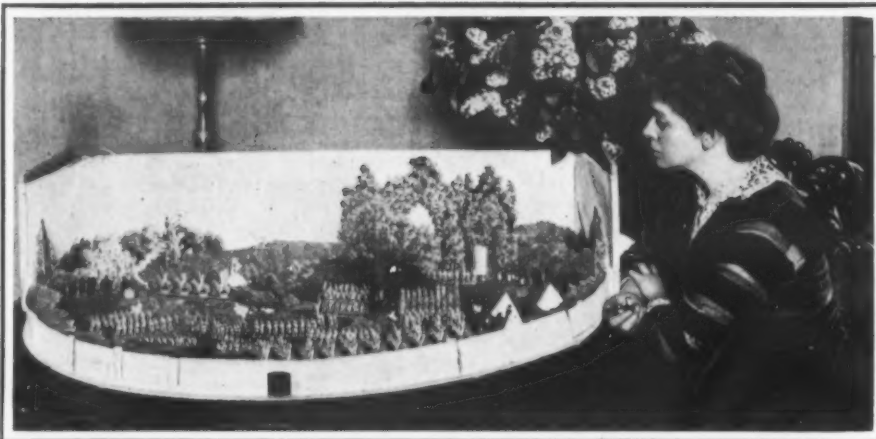
There are many subjects and changes of scene during the two acts. The aeroplane, with Lillian Lorraine singing and tossing out carnations as she sails around the theater over the heads of the audience, is novel and interesting. But the funniest skit in the production is that of the jungle, with our jovial ex-President marching into the wilds to the music of a brass band and an army of dancing natives. Coming upon a group of animals—tigers, lions, elephants, and monkeys playing—Kermit is directed to hold one of the largest of the lions, while the famous hunter, with his corps of moving-picture men and reporters, proceeds with the business of the day. In addition to holding the lion as bidden, the dutiful Kermit hangs a target around the neck of the proposed victim, but to no avail, for when the shot is finally fired the lion grins in amusement, and a gayly colored bird falls to the stage, killed by the wild bullet. Nora Bayes, Annabelle Whitford, Arthur Deacon, Harry Kelley, and Jack Norworth are the principals. To the regret of all who know and enjoy her work, dainty little Bessie Clayton appears only once in her exquisitely charming dance.



## Hot Weather Theatrical Attractions in New York



MAE MURRAY, WHO PLAYS "CUPID" IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1909," JARDIN DE PARIS, NEW YORK ROOF. *White.*



MAUDE ADAMS STUDYING THE MODEL OF THE HARVARD STADIUM, AND WORKING OUT THE ENTRANCES AND EXITS OF HER ARMY OF ASSISTANTS, IN PREPARATION FOR HER RECENT APPEARANCE AS "JOAN OF ARC."



LILLIAN LORRAINE, ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1909," A SUMMER SHOW HIT, AT THE NEW YORK ROOF.—*Bubble.*



LOTTA FAUST, AS A COQUETTISH SPANISH DANCER IN "THE MIDNIGHT SONS," A LIVELY MUSICAL ATTRACTION, AT THE BROADWAY.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

98. BLANCHE RING, GEORGE MONROE, AND LILLIAN LEE IN "THE MIDNIGHT SONS," AT THE BROADWAY. *Caricatures by E. A. Goewey.*



MARGUERITE CLARK, THE VIVACIOUS LITTLE LEADING WOMAN IN "THE BEAUTY SPOT," AT THE HERALD SQUARE. *Otto Sarony Co.*



MABEL TALIAFERRO, WHO WILL BE SEEN IN A NEW PLAY EARLY IN THE FALL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FREDERICK THOMPSON.—*Moffett Studio.*



CLARA PALMER, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FUN-MAKERS WITH JIMMY POWERS IN "HAVANA," A MUSICAL COMEDY, AT THE CASINO.



JULIA BOOTH, CLEVER LEADING WOMAN OF THE CONNESS AND EVANS STOCK COMPANY, RICHMOND THEATER, STATEN ISLAND.—*Sarony.*



ESCAMILO FERNANDEZ AND W. TAMMANY YOUNG, IN "GOING SOME," WHO OBTAINED THE EXTRAORDINARY MEXICAN ATMOSPHERE OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS ON THE ROOF OF THE BELASCO THEATER.



ADELAIDE SHARP AND HER DUTCH GIRLS AND BOYS IN ONE OF THE CATCHY MUSICAL TURNS OF "THE MOTOR GIRL," AT THE LYRIC.



# The New Administration at Washington

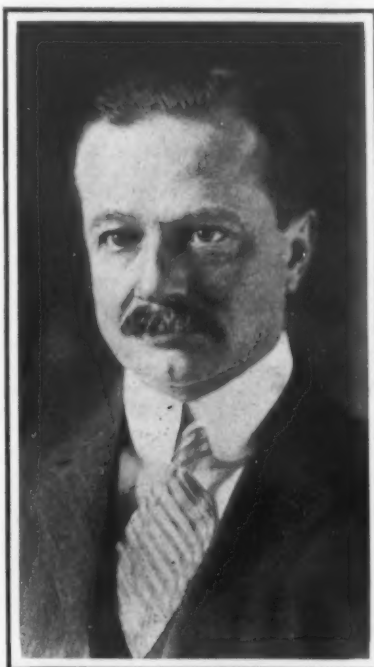
LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN SPECIALLY BY THE MOFFETT STUDIO, CHICAGO



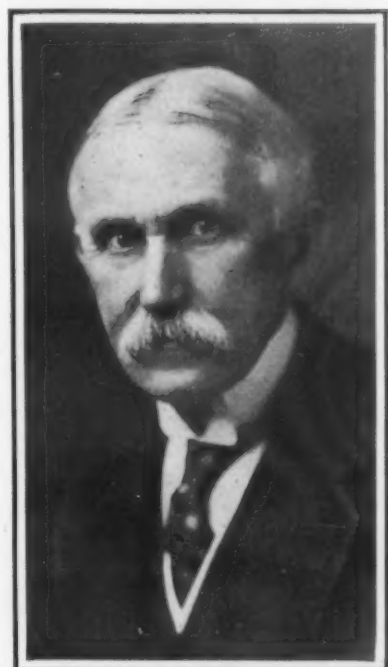
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.



JACOB M. DICKINSON, SECRETARY  
OF WAR.



GEORGE VON L. MEYER, SECRETARY  
OF THE NAVY.



FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, SECRETARY OF  
THE TREASURY.



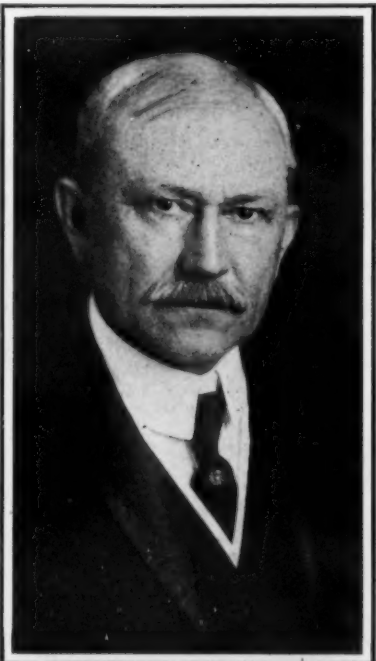
PHILANDER C. KNOX, SECRETARY  
OF STATE.



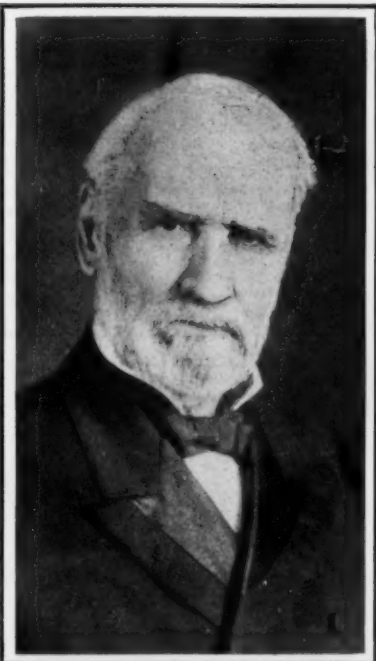
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES.



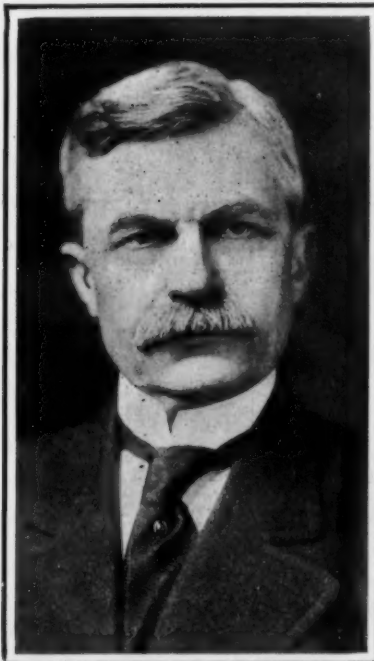
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES.



RICHARD A. BALLINGER, SECRETARY  
OF THE INTERIOR.



JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF  
AGRICULTURE.



CHARLES NAGEL, SECRETARY OF  
COMMERCE AND LABOR.



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, POST-  
MASTER-GENERAL.

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## Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

By E. A. Goewey



## At the Corner Store.

"I SAY, old pal," said the man who had spent the past fifteen years keeping work at a respectful distance, to the old fan, "I want to ask you a question. Kin you put us wise to this 'scientific inside baseball' business that all the magazines is running articles about this summer in the places they used to devote to telling ladies who owned sewing-machines how they could make swell ball gowns with two dollars and thirty-seven cents' worth of silk and two spools of thread?"

"Well," replied the ancient baseball enthusiast, "I must confess that had you asked me that question a few months ago I should have been all at sea. I, who have been following the game for at least some years, would have had to throw myself tearfully upon the mercy of the court and plead ignorance (even though these things have been going on right under my nose), for I hadn't seen them. But not so now, my friend, not so now. I have been reading all these articles on 'scientific inside play,' and I flatter myself that I am now 'hep' to the situation, and, in fact, competent to discuss and discourse upon the matter."

"You see, all of us old fellows used to think that, after seeing a few thousand games, we understood a little about baseball, but it has pained and shocked me to find that such is not the case. We had an idea that, with no one out and a man on first, the next man to bat would just naturally try to sacrifice him along. But, no. Far be it from such. To be sure, the sacrifice bunt may be used, but no up-to-date batter will go right ahead and perform the stunt in the rude and coarse and hurried manner we had imagined. 'Scientific inside baseball' has altered all this. Let us look such a situation over carefully. There is no one out, and Cree, we will say, is perched safely on first, Elberfeld acting as coacher behind him, and Keeler at bat. You naturally, and forgetting all about the 'scientific' side of the occasion, will yell, 'Sacrifice, Willie, sacrifice!' or something like that. But, in so doing, you are too hasty. Willie will sacrifice all right, but don't hurry him. The 'scientific' part of the program must first be attended to. Notice! Cree will first make a face at Elberfeld, who, in turn, will take out his pocket handkerchief and carefully dust his shoes. This will be noted by Manager Stallings, on the bench, and he will give three shrill whistles, using his thumb and forefinger for the purpose. All this is observed by Keeler, and he will take off his hat and wave it to show that he understands. The sacrifice bunt will then be made."

"You may opine that the bunt could have been made just as well without the preliminary vaudeville; but, then, where would

your 'scientific inside' work be—and that, you know, is the life of modern baseball, for the magazine writers say so. And, again, you must admit that this sort of signaling or something similar is far less brutal than that used by our best football players, who usually start to make a play with some such hint as '27-93-41-2-kill the left guard.'

"Of course it is possible that the players on the opposing team may discover the purport of the signals. If so, the signals are changed. This, I read, is usually done in the 'buses on the way to the grounds, where the players are safe from eavesdroppers."

"As I said before, I was in ignorance of all this until recently, but now I can really relish games, while before I only enjoyed them."

"I once knew a real ball player. As a youth he could stand longer of an evening against a lamp-post on the corner in front of the depot without moving a muscle than any boy in town, and by the time he was seventeen he could understand what was in the newspapers, if any one would read the items to him in a loud, clear tone and skip all the words of more than two syllables. In the daytime, however, it was different. He went out to the brick lot about seven-thirty a. m. each fair day and played ball most of the time until sundown. He was considered some ball player by the home folks, and finally signed with a State league team, where he sometimes received his salary in real money. After a time he became so proficient with the stick that he joined fast company. In fact, to make a long story short, he became one of the greatest players in the big leagues and is far from a 'has-been' to-day."

"But, and here's the rub. I have watched that boy year after year and imagined that it was his splendid eye, his broad shoulders, his great running, and his lively work with his hands and feet in the infield that made him the fine ball player I loved to see play. Now, what do I find? Why, it was nothing of the kind. It wasn't long years of practice, splendid athletic qualifications, and a pair of shoulders like a bull that had made him a great ball player. Nay, nay! It was because when a batter stepped to the plate his brain cells would begin to 'convolute' with lightning-like rapidity and he'd think out the correct answer to the situation 'just like that.' He would see that the man was a left-hander, stood well up to the plate, and that he was watching the pitcher with his right eye, and a spot midway between the box and third base with his left. This meant that the batter would hit the ball hard to the spot watched by his left eye, and that a slight hummock in the grass there would cause it to carom off at an angle of forty-five degrees, and that in just one and seven-fifty-ninths of a second after the ball left the bat it would travel the distance of one hundred and fifty-nine feet four inches to where the fielder ought to be. Figuring this out 'just like that' in a flash, the fielder would be at the proper spot on time, nail the



"I ONCE KNEW A REAL BALL PLAYER."

ball, throw it to first, and complete the play. I had thought all along that this player had a brain make-up that would closely resemble a scrambled egg if it tackled mathematics and geometrical angles, and that instinct and knowledge of past performances figured largely in his work. Now I find that while his name signed to the pay-roll still resembles a map of a Missouri river, his think-works are mathematically mastodontic. It is this new light that is going to make me enjoy my baseball more thoroughly in the future."

"Of course, as you have read, 'every pitcher and catcher in the big leagues knows to an inch how far each base-runner may leave any base and get back safely.' The other seven players on the team are so busy with other things, I suppose, that they never learn 'to an inch' how far they may be 'off' safely, and that is the reason they are frequently caught off base. Perhaps those pitchers who often throw to the bases to catch runners 'off' without success may know how far the runner may leave safely, but they either have a bad eye for distances or else keep tossing the ball to first and second bases for exercise. A suggestion has been offered that managers might be helped out considerably at the beginning of each season if they would have the brain action of their players tested 'psychologically' to discover the brain speed. Can you imagine the managers putting this suggestion up to 'Bugs' Raymond and 'Rube' Waddell? Wouldn't you boys give a large red apple to see the result of a test made on Wagner, Donlin, Cobb, or Tinker just before they stepped to the plate to knock the cover off the ball?"

"I have also learned from the magazines that the home team goes to the bat first instead of last. Something must have been wrong with my eyesight during the years I have been watching ball games, but we'll let that pass."

"I also note that a game lost early in the season may lose a team a pennant (a thing McGraw, Chance, Jennings, etc., probably never thought of). Then, again, that 'when a team starts hitting, nothing will stop them except sheer accident or a sudden change of luck.'"

"Perhaps; but do you remember that game between the Cubs and the Giants, when in the ninth inning, with the New Yorks four runs ahead, Crandall went up in the air and the Chicago lads began pounding the ball? They had scored two runs and had a man on base, when the Giants began to delay for time. Eleven minutes were killed while Mathewson was dragged out from under the shower bath, part of his clothes put on him, and he was rushed across the field and into the box, where he saved the game. Possibly it was 'sheer accident.' Most of us old boys who saw that game thought it was almighty good judgment on the part of McGraw that 'changed the luck' for the Chicago team."

"I guess that will do for this evening. If any of you boys have missed these articles, read 'em over. Let 'read and learn' be your motto, and you'll certainly learn a lot of new stuff from them."

(Continued on page 16.)



MR. TRUBY.

Probably no two umpires who have served in the big leagues have ever been "roasted" by the fans and the press so often and so thoroughly as Messrs. Truby and Rigler of the National League. Their pictures are published that baseball followers may see what they look like at close range.



MR. RIGLER.



SHAW, CENTER FIELD ST. LOUIS, MAKING A SAFE SLIDE TO THIRD—MC ELVEEN, BROOKLYN, WAITING FOR THE BALL.



MORIARTY, FIRST BASE DETROIT, RETIRED AT THIRD BY ELBERFELD, OF THE YANKEES.—Paul Schumm.



## Listed Stocks

Write for our Circular No. 53, describing about 70 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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Investment Bankers,  
William and Pine Sts., New York.  
Members New York Stock Exchange.

**THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW**  
**OF J. S. BACHE & CO., BANKERS,**  
42 BROADWAY, QUOTED WEEKLY  
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**Advice to individual  
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"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

## Odd Lots of Stock

If you have limited capital and wish to deal in stocks, if you have plenty of capital and wish to be conservative, or to distribute your purchases among several stocks—trade in odd lots.  
We will buy and sell for you as low as one share for cash and carry as low as ten shares on margin.  
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Send for Financial Indicator and Odd Lot Circular B.

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## BONDS

Investors, desiring 6%

from the profitable investment of funds in bonds will conserve their best interest by securing special circular No. 700. Write today. Sent gratis.

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## What the Doctors Are Talking About.

ONE of London's noted physicians, Dr. Latham, makes the cheering prediction that in forty years tuberculosis will have been as completely suppressed in civilized countries as have leprosy and cholera.

The old-fashioned alleged remedy for rheumatism, firmly believed in by country people, namely, stinging by bees, has been tried at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, in a number of cases. It is claimed that some of the worst sufferers in the rheumatic ward were benefited by the stings of bees imported from Connecticut. One patient, known as the "ossified man," was cured in this way, and was enabled to return to business.

## LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

### A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year.  
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.  
Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.  
Foreign postage, \$1.50.  
Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.  
BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.  
Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.  
If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST GRAIN MARKET.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE WHEAT PIT OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE DURING THE LATE RAPID ADVANCE IN PRICES WHICH NETTED JAMES A. PATTEN FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

A. P. Risser.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscriber must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp

should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PERSONS with good memories who can recall the popular indignation aroused a little over thirty years ago against "Boss Shepherd," then the Governor of the District of Columbia, will scarcely believe that a statue to

commemorate his good deeds was recently unveiled at Washington in the presence of the President, his Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, and an admiring and applauding crowd. "Boss Shepherd" foresaw the possibilities of Washington as a residential city, and, with a courage amounting to audacity, proceeded to spend the public moneys in the freest way for the improvement of the national capital. He was at once assailed as an extravagant and profligate public official. His removal was recommended, and he was driven out of public office. He lost his fortune and, disheartened and discouraged, went to Mexico, where he established mining enterprises with such signal success that, twenty years ago, when he re-visited Washington, he was welcomed as one to whom honors were fairly due, and in 1902 his body was laid away at the capital and aroused an unusual demonstration of public mourning. What could more fittingly illustrate the injustice at times of public sentiment than the story of "Boss Shepherd."

How many men in public and in private life to-day are suffering from the shafts of obloquy aimed by muck-rakers, by demagogues and leaders of the forces of discontent? How many railways and corporations are suffering hardship from the harshness of laws inspired by resentment against the possessors of so-called "tainted wealth," and against the captains of industry who, but a few years ago, were hailed with hosannas as the promoters of national enterprise and prosperity?

For instance, the commodities clause of the Hepburn act absolutely threatened the ruin of the anthracite coal railways, but fortunately, has been interpreted by the courts in such a way as to remove that peril. What inspired this act? The fact that it had been charged that railways having their own coal mines were making a market for their products by favoring them in providing means of transportation to the disadvantage of independent coal operators. The highest court now decides that the railroads cannot transport the products they produce, but it permits the railroads to separate themselves from their coal properties by organizing corporations to own them.

Under existing laws no railroad, without violating the law and subjecting itself to severe penalties, can favor one shipper over another. The penalty for violating the statute is so great that no corporation thinks of doing it; hence we do not need new laws so much as the enforcement of existing ones, and now that the corporations are yielding obedience to the statutes they should be permitted to build up their properties. Until this is done we cannot have a full return of prosperity. I agree entirely with the recent expression of President Harahan, of the Illinois Central Railroad, when he said:

Prosperity will not return to this country until the State Legislatures cease fighting the railroads. The national government and the Legislatures of the States in attacking the railroads are hurting every business interest in the country. There will be few improvements or extensions of railroads until the Legislatures cease their fights on them.

My readers may think that I have been too insistent and persistent in stating my views of the situation and in denouncing the continued attacks on vested rights; but the time will come when they will realize the truth of all that I have said, just as those who thirty years ago poured reproach, abuse, and

(Continued on page 17.)

## To Investment Seekers

This advertisement is directed to persons having funds for investment in an established business of strength and character, and not to gamblers in wild-cat get-rich-quick schemes.

I have been connected for nearly 20 years with a private corporation in New York City, and am now Treasurer of it. The business was established in 1861 and to date has never had an unprofitable year.

On account of the advanced age of the present owners (who established the business) I now have an opportunity to purchase all the remaining shares, but am not in a position to do so alone.

The business comprises the manufacture and marketing of a staple line of food product, of one branch of which the company are the only manufacturers in the United States, and on which the profits are extraordinary.

The market for these products is the entire United States except the one line named, which is sold only for export and for which there is a constantly increasing demand.

The company is well and favorably known in the trade, also by banks and mercantile agencies generally, who rate it at from \$200,000 to \$250,000 with high standing.

The dividends will never be less than 20% per annum, and from past records may reach from 25 to 30%.

Subscriptions to this stock are solicited and the advertiser agrees to relieve any purchaser of his or her stock, if desired for any reason whatever, at cost and interest at any time during three years. He will satisfy any person of his ability to carry out such agreement to the letter.

From present indications those interested will find it necessary to act quickly. The right is reserved to reject or pro rate subscriptions.

For further information address

**W. F. HAMBLIN,**

Representing the Advertiser,

P. O. Box 314 Madison Sq.,

New York City.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

## 7 PERCENT GROCERY AND BAKING COMPANY

### Second Preferred Stock

The Greatest Grocery Business in the World

Established 1883. Yearly sales over \$5,000,000. 138 Stores in Ohio and Kentucky; 2 Abattoirs; 3 Bread and Cracker Bakeries, capacity 50,000 loaves daily.

Invest your money in the 7% Preferred Stock of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. of Cincinnati; secured by abundant assets; no bonds; earnings 5 times dividend requirements. Listed on Cincinnati Stock Exchange. Safety of principal and permanency of dividends. Par value of shares \$100; dividends payable, \$1.75 per share, every 3 months. The intelligent investor investigates before investing. Full particulars will be furnished on request.

**Claude Ashbrook, Investment Banker**  
407 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio





PAUL L.  
The Pennsylvania crack, winning the two-mile race at the Naval Academy-University of Pennsylvania meet, Annapolis, Md. Mrs. C. R. Miller.



WINNERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP.  
Leland Stanford, Jr., university crew; Coxswain Guenna, Litting, Captain Huston, Partridge, Du Bois, Gilmore, Dietterlee, Day and Killian. Walter P. Miller.



OVERALL,  
Pitcher Chicago Nationals.



ABSTEIN,  
First base Pittsburgh Nationals.



MOWERY,  
Infielder Cincinnati Nationals.



CRAWFORD,  
Center field Detroit Americans.

### Sport Notes in Brief.

(Continued from page 14.)

Garry Herrmann, owner of the Cincinnati Club and high grand chief extraordinary of baseball, is reported to be after the scalp of Fred Clarke, the Pirates' leader, for certain statements reflecting on the members of the National Commission, recently credited to Clarke. Clarke is liable to a fine of \$200 and suspension for the rest of the season, if Herrmann can prove that the Pittsburgh manager humiliated the National Commission by the alleged rash remarks credited to him, following the commission's action in ordering that the game of April 23d between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati be played over. The alleged statement made by Clarke, and which excited the ire of Herrmann, is reported to be the following words: "The National League is composed of a bunch of crooks, the board of directors is a joke and the National Commission is a joke." No one believes that the owners of the National League clubs are crooks, but some of Clarke's remarks about the joke features of the N. A. may strike a few persons as pretty well put. If the board of directors and the National Commission are not "jokes," as Clarke charges, they have at least given fanlom plenty of laughs by their work at various times.

Frank Gotch recently won a wrestling match from Thomas Jenkins in two straight falls. Gotch won the first fall in 14.28 with a reverse nelson, and the second with a crotch and half-nelson in 7.53. Jenkins had no chance against the speed and skill of the champion, who toyed with him at will. At the present time Gotch seems to be in a class by himself.

McClure, the star boxman of the Amherst baseball team, has twirled three no-hit games this season. His victims were Williams, Annapolis and West Point.

Unable to longer bear the criticisms heaped upon him by the business and sporting public of Salt Lake City concerning the management of the Utah Jockey Club, lessors of the State Fair grounds, James G. McDonald, president of the State Fair Association, served notice that the lease would be terminated June 25th. Alleged fixed races, rough riding, poor starts and other unsportsmanlike actions, unpunished by the judges, started the criticism against the

race management. Some day all of the Western States, where racing once flourished but is now practically dead, will adopt the plan for clean racing now giving such satisfaction in New York State.

Joe McGinnity, the head of the Newark Eastern League club, who won his right to the title "Iron Man" by pitching and winning double headers, came back to his own recently in two games against Rochester. In the first the "Iron Man" relieved Parkins when it appeared as though Rochester would capture the game. With one out and the bases filled he forced Maloney to hit into a double and retired the side. It was his steady twirling in the second that won that game as well.

Vaughn, the college baseball sensation signed by Stallings, is being given a tryout at second by the Yankees. He started out well in the first few games. Second and short have been the Yankees' weakest spots this year, though Kleinow has not played the game behind the bat that he is capable of playing when in A. No. 1 condition. Stallings has

sent Doc Newton to Toronto for which he will please accept many thanks. Doc's pitching has been a joke for two years and if the fans had had their way they would have sent him on his way long ago.

Unless the hot weather thaws him out, Mr. Leon Ames, of the Giants, is likely to start for some place other than New York before long. James T. Moore, 1910, of Elmira, N. Y., was recently elected captain of the Princeton University track team for next year. Although he has never won the college letter, a qualification that is customary among college captains, Moore was selected because of his executive ability and long experience in track work. He holds the world's interscholastic record in the pole vault made while at Mercersburg Academy.

We quote the following press dispatch published in the daily papers:

"Cincinnati, June 15.—Manager Murray and the Philadelphia ball club reached Cincinnati to-day from St. Louis, and warned the Giants to watch the heavy-hitting Pirates with vigilance. The Phillies say that there are indications that the Pittsburgh batting is not on the level. A Quaker player, who, for obvious reasons, would not permit the use of his name, said to-night:

"The way the Pirates are hitting the ball is, to say the least, suspicious. You remember some years ago when Chief Zimmer was discovered by Tom Corcoran, then of the Reds, behind a board fence in center field wigwagging the Reds' battery signals to the Pirates? I believe that the same sort of thing is being worked again. Of course I am not making any specific charges, but I have tipped off the Giants and they will do a little scouting when they hit Smoketown to-morrow morning."

This information will, no doubt, be appreciated by the various pitchers of the National League, as it will, doubtless, explain why Hans Wagner is hitting the ball all over the various diamonds on which he performs. But, listen—does it explain why Wagner has done the same thing for years? Nay, nay! this "wigwag story" won't explain things. The truth is that the Pittsburgh Pirates have been playing rings around most of the other clubs so far this year.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.



MAJOR W. H. CHATFIELD, COMMANDING THIRD BATTALION TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, SEATED IN THE BATTALION CAMP.



A WELL-ORDERED CAVALRY CAMP IN FULL OPERATION.

MODEL CAMPS OF TROOPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY AT FORT SHERIDAN, CHICAGO.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

**Hott?  
Tired?  
Thirsty?**

Is Cooling... Refreshing  
Thirst-Quenching  
5c.  
Everywhere

Whenever you are an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

**HOTEL FLANDERS**  
133-137 West 47th Street  
(200 feet east of Broadway)  
NEW YORK

A modern fireproof hotel containing 250 rooms with bath and shower; service, cuisine, etc., of the highest order; rates moderate; write for illustrated booklet with theatre index.

The only hotel in New York whose management supplies a lady purchasing agent to those who need her services, for which there is no charge.

H. R. SHARES  
Proprietor

THOMAS M. CARROL  
Manager

**Rider Agents Wanted**

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. Write for Special Offer. Finest guaranteed.

1909 Models \$10 to \$27  
with Coaster-brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.  
1901 & 1908 Models \$7 to \$12  
all of best makes

500 Second Hand Wheels  
All makes and models. \$3 to \$8  
good as new.

Great Factory Clearing Sale.  
We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. Write now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C-273 Chicago

**MISS CUE**  
is the Sensation of the Hour

Any person interested in billiards should get this sensational picture demonstrating the way to avoid Miss Cue.

We'll send a beautiful photograph of Miss Cue, size 10x13, on mat 14x17, for 20 Cents in Stamps.

Just ask for "Miss Cue's First Appearance"

**WILLIAM A. SPINKS & COMPANY**  
91 Erie Street Chicago, U. S. A.

Manufacturers Spinks' Billiard Chalk and the only manufacturers of Cue Tips in America

**HOTEL EARLINGTON**  
55 West 27th Street  
Near Broadway, New York

THIS well known, absolutely fire-proof hotel, after being entirely renovated, redecorated and fitted up complete with new plumbing, has now reopened.

Rates from \$1.00 and up  
With Bath, \$2.00 and up

Special rates by the season or year for permanent guests.

A special feature will be the cuisine, both in the dining room and in the new cafe for ladies and gentlemen. A la Carte and Table d'Hôte.

Hotel under the management of  
**GUERNSEY E. WEBB.**  
Formerly of the Ansonia.

**FISHERMEN**  
The FREEPORT HOOK will CATCH FISH

It is hand-made, from the best materials procurable—positively weedless and snag-proof—a perfect, natural lure—will hold the "big one." Words of praise from hundreds of prominent sportsmen and business men. Ask your dealer—or send me seventy-five cents—specifying what kind of fish you want to catch. Try the hook—money back, quick, if not satisfied. Hand-some, illustrated booklet FREE. Ask for it.

LOUIS BIERBACH, Freeport Hook (Block M-9), Freeport, Ill.

**Hotel Abbey** Pacific and Kentucky Aves.  
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Location Central, five minutes walk from either R. R. Station. One Block from Boardwalk, Piers and Amusements. A modern Up-to-date Fire-proof, popular-priced house with every known Convenience. Rooms en suite with baths and private halls; well appointed for family parties, ocean view; elevator to street level. European Plan \$1.00 per day and up. American Plan \$2.00 per day and up, and \$10.00 weekly and up.

O. D. PAINTER.





ITALY'S WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE SPIRITED BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO IN WHICH THE AUSTRIANS WERE DEFEATED BY THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE FRENCH AND THE SARDINIANS.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, July 2, 1859, and copyrighted.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 15.)

denunciation on the head of Governor Shepherd, of Washington, now look back with regret and stand uncovered before the monument unveiled in his memory. We must have a change in public opinion—a fairer, fuller, and better conception of the rights of property—before we can hope for the return of prosperity. We must get rid of selfish considerations, strip ourselves of prejudices, listen to reason, and give justice the right of way. To take a narrow and personal view of great public questions is as unwise as it is unpatriotic. The old-fashioned motto, "Live and let live," ought to be re-established and find a place in every household, every factory, and every shop.

The railroads and other corporations that are fighting destructive laws are entitled to the credit for the pluck they show. It would be much easier to yield quietly to the demands of the muck-rakers and to silence the opposition, as it used to be in other times, by a well-paid legislative lobby; but corporations are now dealing in the open, trusting that the public will discover when they are right as well as when they are wrong, and give them fair play and the much-talked-of square deal. I have always said that "way down in the human heart, beneath all its selfishness, its hasty judgment and unfair prejudices, there lies a sense of fair play to which a just cause can always appeal. I believe this to be the truth and I also believe that our great corporations, the railroads included, and some of our greatest financiers, have made a mistake in fighting publicity, in keeping out of sight, and in adding to the common impression that they regarded themselves as mysterious and awe-inspiring creations, standing higher than the masses.

In the last few years a decided change has come over our great captains of industry. They are now meeting the public in the frankest and freest way. The newspaper interviews of Mr. Hill, Mr.

Harriman, Mr. Gould, and other eminent railroad magnates have shed much needed light on the situation as viewed from their standpoint. Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Archbold, and even Mr. Morgan himself have given their views to the public with such freedom and sincerity that they have had a most respectful hearing. Railways that fought the attempts in some States, particularly in the South, to pass two-cent-fare bills and freight-rate bills that were nothing less than confiscatory, have had the satisfaction of securing justice in the higher courts. The Standard Oil Company has completely overthrown the famous \$29,000,000 fine, and is now vigorously appealing from the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which would oust it from that State. I have little doubt, from the facts presented at the trial, that it will have a victory.

I am surprised at the number of letters I receive from those who have been caught, not in the stock market, but in speculative schemes of various kinds, including wireless telegraphs, wireless telephones, rubber plantations, mining enterprises without end and nameless enterprises offering such extraordinary profits that on their face they bore the evidence of their questionable character. If the Stock Exchange had listed these securities and been responsible for these frauds upon the public, it would deserve all the condemnation poured upon it by those who have known little as to its real workings. I am led to believe that much of the antipathy to Wall Street comes from persons who know nothing about it, but who have suffered losses by putting their money into questionable propositions with which Wall Street has not had anything to do.

Before a stock can be listed on the exchange, it must make certain reports as to its character and finances, and, unless these are satisfactory, it cannot be listed; so that it would be almost impossible for any swindling scheme to get recognition from the exchange. My



An American's sense of projecting himself far beyond the skies and hills of his forefathers is largely responsible for his self-assurance—for his mental vigor and the progress which this has meant.

The Sixth Sense—the sense of projection—is due to the telephone. It is due to the Bell telephone system which at any instant conveys his personality, if not his person, to any part of the country. It carries his voice with directness to the ear of the person wanted. Carries it with its tone qualities and inflections—things which are vital to the expression of personality.

Bell telephone service is more than a mere carrier of messages. It is a system of sensitive wire nerves, carrying the perception-message to the nerve centre and the return message simultaneously. It is the only means of communication which thus carries the message and the answer instantly. While you are projecting your personality—the strength of

your individuality, to the distant point; the party at the other end is projecting his personality, at the same instant and by the same means, to you.

*You are virtually in two places at once.*

Though this service is in a class by itself, the Bell telephone has no fight with the other public utilities. Its usefulness is dove-tailed into all other utilities. Each of the others is unquestionably made more effective by the Bell telephone.

A telegram is delivered from receiving office to house by telephone. The more people telegraph, the more they telephone. The more people travel, the more they telephone. The more energetically a man pursues business of any kind, the more he needs and uses the telephone.

The universal Bell telephone gives every other utility an added usefulness. It provides the Nation with its Sixth Sense.

**A business man has one important arm of his business paralyzed if he does not have a Long Distance Telephone at his elbow. It extends his personality to its fullest limitations—applies the multiplication table to his business possibilities. It keeps things moving.**

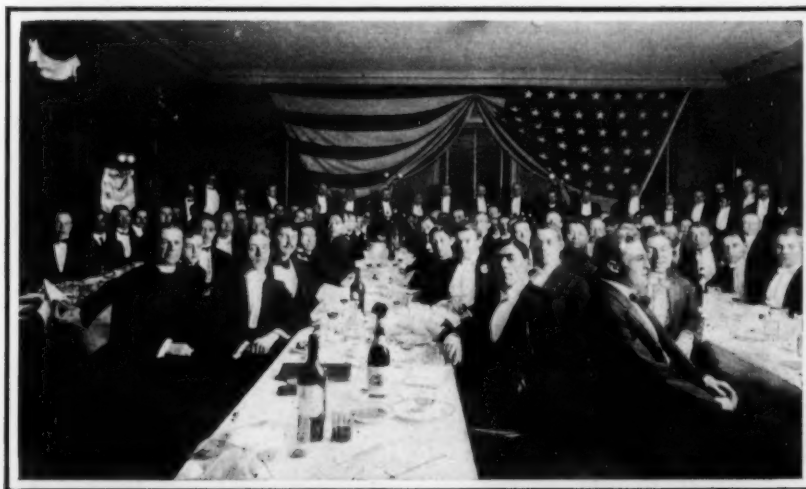
The American Telephone and Telegraph Company  
And Associated Companies

### Every Bell Telephone Is a Long Distance Station

readers will observe that none of the bunco games to which I have alluded has ever proclaimed that its stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange or on the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange or on any other of the recognized exchanges of the country. Some of them may have been sold on what is

known as "the curb," which is no better than a street market open to any one. But even there they would get  
(Continued on page 18.)

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**  
"Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.



MEMORABLE FEAST AT A FAMOUS UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL DINNER OF HARVARD COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, HARVARD UNION, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.  
Standing in background: Former President Eliot of Harvard (at right side of window); Count Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States; Hans Von Kaltenborn, president of the club; Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States; Professor Eugen Kuehnemann, of Harvard; Japanese Consul-General Mizono, of Boston; Professor Hugo Munsterburg, of Harvard—Bishop William Lawrence, of Boston, seated in foreground at left of center table.—Wheeler Sammons.

First aid to the host.  
Fine at meal time  
—all times.

**BLATZ**  
BEER  
MILWAUKEE

The one notable achievement in brewing.  
The veritable fulfillment of beer character, quality and healthfulness.  
Always the same Good Old Blatz.

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet.  
Insist on "Blatz."

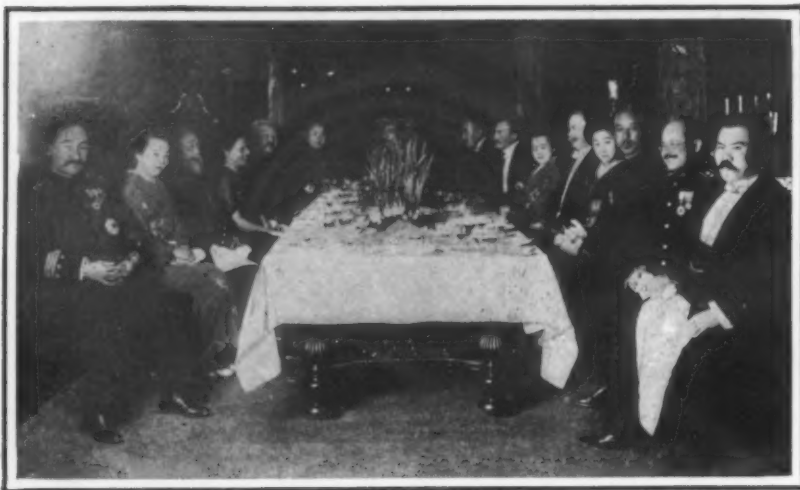
Correspondence invited direct.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Write the Val. Blatz Brewing Co., mentioning this paper, for their interesting booklet entitled "A Genial Philosopher."

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





A NOTABLE DINNER PARTY IN KOREA.

PERSONS OF EMINENCE OF THREE RACES AT A FEAST IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SEOUL, GIVEN BY AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL THOMAS SAMMONS, IN HONOR OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF PRINCE ITO AS JAPANESE RESIDENT GENERAL IN KOREA.

Left to right:—Keiziro Nabeshima, Director of Foreign Affairs at the Residency General; Countess Taugaru; Prince Ito, Resident General in Korea; Mrs. Thomas Sammons; Viscount Sone, Vice-Resident General; Y. Ishizuka, Director General of the Residency General; Hisatsuna Furuya, Prince Ito's private secretary; Baron Y. N. Satake, the Resident General's private secretary; Captain K. Tonami, naval attaché Residency General; Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer; Mrs. K. Tonami; Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General in Korea; Countess Kodama; Major Mourata, military attaché Residency General; Count Kodama, secretary to the Resident General; Count Taugaru, attaché Foreign Affairs Department Residency General.—K. Murakami.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 17.)

short shrift as soon as their character was disclosed.

If those who have invested in wild schemes that have brought loss and misfortune had put their money into the cheaper stocks sold on Wall Street, they would have had at least something to show for their money, because they would always have had a market for them; while no market exists, excepting a fictitious one, for the shares of schemes devised by sharpers and swindlers. The public is gradually becoming enlightened on this subject. Sharpers are finding it more difficult in these days to float new companies on glowing promises of enormous profits.

The columns of the Sunday editions of the daily papers, however, bear testimony of the fact that plenty of persons are still to be found ready to bite at the tempting bait offered by tipsters, promoters, and schemers of every name and nature. The best advice I can give my readers is to avoid the purchase of securities that have no standing in Wall Street and that no investor or speculator who knows anything about property values would think of touching. When an offer of enormous dividends is made, it becomes suspicious at once; and when it is accompanied by "guarantees" that are preposterous on their face, it is perfectly safe to class it as the device of swindlers to get the people's money. It is most unfortunate that most of the victims are persons of small means, who are easily influenced and misled and who are the least able to stand a loss.

The spirit of speculation, which is another name for gambling, pervades everywhere, and it will exist as long as human nature remains as it is. If my readers want to speculate, let them do so by buying stocks which have sufficient standing to be dealt in on the Stock Exchange. They may not make money, but they will be at least assured that they will not lose all they put into the speculation for, excepting in rare instances, a Stock Exchange security is never wiped out of existence. I hope the day will come when the people generally will be so well advised in this matter that they will make it impossible for designing schemers to float their bunco games.

The sharp break which came so unexpectedly to the stock market toward the middle of June was explained in various ways. Really, there was but one explanation, and that is that stocks had been boosted to too high a plane. Those who had engineered the rise and sold at a profit took the first opportunity, as I predicted they would, to shake prices down. They had little difficulty in doing so, because the advance had not been justified. Let my readers recall the budget of rumors on which stocks had been advanced, the reports of increased dividends, of new railway combinations, the listing of the steel stocks abroad, etc. How many of these rumors proved to be true, and how many were disappointing? For weeks I pointed out that the market was in a treacherous condi-

tion. I advised my readers to keep out of it and to wait for a recession before purchasing. I felt that if the rise was due to inside information it was well for outsiders to keep away from Wall Street, because they were at a disadvantage; while if the rise was due to manipulation, the safest place was on the outside.

Every one has been anticipating an advance after the adjournment of Congress, especially if that shall be followed by an assurance of good crops. I still believe that those who were instrumental in engineering the long-continued advance took advantage of it to unload, and that they are now particularly interested in securing a lower range of prices on which they can renew their purchases in anticipation of another rise. If prices have a general setback, with selling on every side and discouraging reports as to the outlook, it will be a good time to begin to buy, for that will be the time when every one is selling. At such times bargains can usually be picked up if one makes a careful selection of stocks.

Inform, Baltimore, Md.: I deal only with Wall Street propositions.

Case, Los Angeles, Cal.: I do not advise regarding mining propositions and therefore cannot give you the facts concerning La Rose.

J., Duluth, Minn.: I do not answer inquiries in reference to mining stocks unless they are listed, and am therefore unable to advise concerning Carman and Butte and Orogrande.

Pomona, New York: I do not regard Malt common as attractive. The pref. ahead of it is entitled to 6 per cent. dividends and these have not yet been paid. Havana Tobacco looks cheaper and better for a long pull.

C., National Home, Milwaukee, Wis.: I know nothing about the Brazilian railroad, but presume you might get the information if you would address your inquiry to the Brazilian ambassador at Washington.

B., Waverly, N. Y.: The success of such industrial propositions depends upon the energy and ability with which they are managed. They are not Wall Street propositions. I hear good reports of the particular concern to which you refer, but I have not a complete financial statement and am unable therefore to formulate a satisfactory judgment.

Alhambra, Warsaw, N. Y., and B., Baltimore, Md.: Holders of Southern Pacific pref. are either selling their stock at a fair profit or are exchanging it for common in the belief that the latter will be put on a 7 per cent. basis and in the investment class. It would scarcely be profitable to take the 4½ per cent. bonds, which run for but a short time before they can be redeemed. If you seek a gilt-edged investment, it would be better to sell the stock and put the proceeds in some substantial investment bond.

D., Germantown, Pa.: 1. The new management of the Lake Superior Corporation is putting the property into position to develop its earning power. I believe you can get your price for the bonds and perhaps a little profit on them. The patient holders of the stock have come out all right, though at one time it looked as if they might be wiped out. 2. I am unable to advise about Tonopah-Belmont. 3. Int. Mer. Marine common is purely a speculation. The company is heavily overcapitalized and the wise thing would be to take some of the water out of it.

H., San Francisco, Cal.: 1. Your bank would probably secure an agency report for you, or tell you how to get it. Books are published which give a very accurate statement of the capitalization, the earnings, etc., of all the leading corporations. The "Manual of Statistics and Stock Exchange Handbook" gives this information. This book costs \$5, and is published by the Manual of Statistics Co., 20 Vesey St., New York. 2. If you bought stock, the price of which dropped to nothing, that would be an evidence of its bankruptcy. 3. A gilt-edged stock is one which is so well assured of its value that it cannot be questioned. 4. Before stocks can be listed on the Stock Exchange they must submit a report to justify admission. This excludes fake propositions, but the scrutiny has not been as careful as it should be, and the commission appointed by Governor Hughes has, very properly, recommended that it be made more practical and complete. 5. Among the moderate-priced dividend-payers having a semi-investment quality, I would include Kansas City Southern pref., Ontario and Western, Erie first pref., and American Malt pref., though these ought not to be bought excepting on recessions, as they have had a very substantial rise.

(Continued on page 19.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

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and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

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## ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER \$65

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ATTRACTIVE SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE FINE NEW HOME FOR THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.





# Miller HIGH LIFE Milwaukee's Leading Bottled BEER

## Chances for Leslie's Readers.

IT WOULD be safe to say that nine out of ten of all the million readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY take a vacation in summer. Many are no doubt now planning it. If not satisfied with your last vacation experience why not try a new one? A number of opportunities are offered in the illustrated vacation booklets which will be sent to LESLIE'S readers on request. Look over the announcements in this issue. They include the famous trip from Niagara to the sea through the Venetian scenery of the Thousand Islands. Send six cents postage, for illustrated guide, to Thomas Henry, Traffic Manager, Department O., Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, Canada. The ideal country for camps and canoe, with unsurpassed fishing and water trips to the highlands of Ontario, Canada. Send for handsome free booklet to G. W. Vaux, General Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, Canada. Let the Rock Island Railroad tell you how to have "the best vacation for the least money." Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, free, to John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island-Frisco Lines, 35 La Salle Street Station,

Chicago, Ill. Other offers of mountain and lake resorts will be found in this issue, and readers of LESLIE'S will also be interested in the special offers of various kinds, including the following. Be sure to say that you are a reader of LESLIE'S when you write:

For prickly heat, chafing, and sunburn, or to use after shaving, try Mennen's Toilet Powder. Mennen's preparations are famous, and include toilet powder, borated skin soap, and borated tooth powder. Any drugist has them at 25 cents a package, or they will be sent by mail postpaid on application to Gerhard Mennen Company, 40 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

Catalogue of diamonds and watches will be sent free. Articles sent on approval to be paid for in installments. Address Loftis Bros. & Co., Dept. G-16, No. 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Shave yourself and enjoy comfort and economy. Write for interesting "Free Booklet on Shaving," to Lamont Corliss & Co., 78 Hudson St., New York City.

If you are an amateur photographer, mail your films to the Rochester Photo Supply Co., 52 Main St., E., Rochester, N. Y., and see how well they come out.

The stylish young man, before he goes away for the summer, should get a real Panama Hat. It costs only \$3, with fine silk band and leather sweatband. Two styles are pictured in an announcement in this issue. You have only to state the style you prefer, give your size, and send \$3. If you are not satisfied, the money will be refunded. Send also for free catalogue of other styles for men and women. Address Culebra Hat Co., Dept. H, 80 Leonard St., New York City.

Don't buy a typewriter until you have at least looked over the illustrated literature of the Monarch "Light Touch." Write for it to the Monarch Typewriter Co., 300 Broadway, New York.

Everything new and up-to-date for the man who builds, owns or sells a motor-boat. Send for the

60-page free catalogue to the Michigan Wheel Co., Dept. L., Grand Rapids, Mich.

There is danger in ice-water, or rather in the ice with which you cool it. Stand it next to the ice and then put it in an Icy-Hot Bottle, and you will have cold water without ice for three days. Send for free illustrated booklet telling how the Icy-Hot Bottle keeps liquids either cold or hot. Address the Icy-Hot Bottle Co., 200 Opera Place, Cincinnati, Ohio. Money refunded if unsatisfactory.

Every fisherman ought to read the handsome illustrated free booklet telling how to catch fish with the Freeport Hook. Write to Louis Biersach (Block M-9), Freeport, Ill.

Get the sensational photograph of Miss Cue, size 10 x 13 inches, for your billiard-room. Send twenty cents in stamps to William A. Spinks & Co., the only manufacturers of cue-tips in America. Address 91 Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Avoid all trouble with your motor by making your gasoline efficient. Write for free catalogue to the Austro-American Separator Co., 6721 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. It tells you how to strain your gasoline to remove all water and dirt.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 18.)

B. C. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read headline of my department.

K., Seneca Falls, N. Y.: If I held Southern Pacific pref. and had regard for speculation as well as investment, I would exchange it for the common.

H., Fayetteville, N. C.: I have only seen a partial report of the concern, and while that was favorable it was not complete enough to justify an expert opinion.

H., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: Tol. Rys. and L. is a speculative proposition, and if one seeks a cheap stock for a speculative venture, it offers as good an opportunity as any other.

T., Cincinnati, Ohio: 1. If the market has a decided recession, almost any of the low-priced dividend-payers may be bought with a prospect of an advance. 2. The Southern Pacific convertible 4s have both an investment and a speculative quality, and are not unattractive. 3. Southern Pacific common, B. and O. and Union Pacific on a reaction might be safely bought. I do not think as well of People's Gas.

K. L. S., New Jersey: The railway equipment concerns and the locomotive builders all look for a largely increased business with a revival of prosperity later in the year. If that comes American Locomotive common and American Car and Foundry common will both be able to pay generous dividends and will sell higher, but I do not look upon them in any sense as investments and would only buy them on recessions and for speculation. Havana Tobacco is sold on the curb and you will find it in the curb quotations. Allis-Chalm. pref. would be a better purchase than the common.

G., Rochester, N. Y.: 1. Denver and Rio Grande sold last year as low as 15, and a year ago at 25. It does not look as attractive as some of the stocks that have not had such a great advance. For a long pull I think much better of C. C. C. and St. L., which is a Vanderbilt property, and which is rapidly getting into a position to resume its dividends. Ontario and Western pays but 2 per cent. The New Haven, which controls it, can, by diverting traffic, make it more profitable, but whether it will do so or not I cannot say. As a 2 per cent. stock it is high enough. I called attention to its merits when it was selling around 30. 2. A good profit is always an excellent thing to take, especially if one holds himself in readiness to buy back on any recession in the market; but Southern Pacific, if it should increase its dividends to 7 per cent., would undoubtedly sell higher.

F., Marathon, N. Y.: 1. Erie 1st pref. has speculative possibilities if bought on recessions. The same might be said of American Ice, in view of the unquestioned increase in the company's earnings this year. 2. Gilt-edged investments usually net little better than 4 per cent., because many institutions are limited to the purchase of securities of this class, which makes them scarce and high. Other investments, netting higher rates and not in

the gilt-edged class, are freely bought by investors. A first-class mortgage on property in a great and growing city like Seattle would be entirely safe and would make good returns. One of the strongest and oldest of the real estate firms, and one of the most reliable, is Crawford & Conover, 202 New York Building, Seattle, Wash. Their references include all the great banks and bankers in that city, and are the very best.

Anxious, Freeport, Ill.: 1. Your anxiety to make money is natural, and I suppose every young man has it. You can only learn the ways of speculation by experience, just as others have had to learn them. While my advice to you would be to put your money into investments, still, if you insist on speculating because that is your preference, there is no reason why you should not go about it in a business-like way. When the market has a serious setback, so that prices are on a lower plane, send a check for the money to any good broker or banker, and direct him to buy a few shares of any low-priced stock for which you may have a preference. In some instances the broker himself will advise you, though it is better to follow your own advice, as brokers sometimes have interests which they seek to safeguard. 2. The broker will pay you interest on your money until he invests it. 3. You can buy a few shares just as easily as you can a hundred. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular A-23" and their daily market letter, which will give you information that will be of help. (Continued on page 22.)

## HARGRAVE 112 WEST 72d STREET NEW YORK CITY

### "New York's Most Accessible Hotel"

Six lines of transit, including ELEVATED and SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS, on block. Located between Central Park and Riverside Drive. An absolutely fireproof, modern, high-class family and transient hotel. Appointments, service and cuisine unexcelled. All rooms with private bath. European plan.

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Best Summer Resort Region. Terms \$5 to \$10 per week. Handsomely illustrated Booklet containing 150 pages full information, also details Tercentenary Celebration, Lake Champlain. Send 5c to "Summer Homes" No. 24, St. Albans, Vt.; 360 Washington St., Boston, or 285 Broadway, N. Y. Free on personal application.



## FLASH LIKE GENUINE

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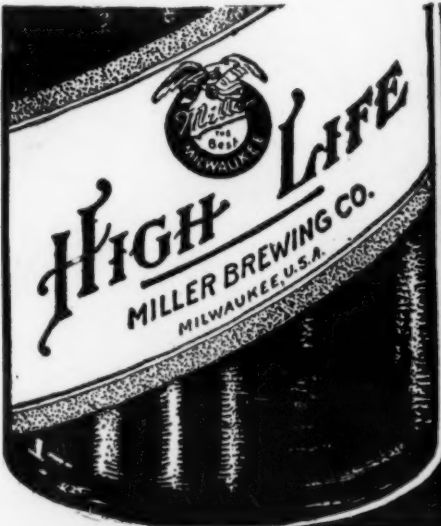
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MAINE COAST REAL ESTATE. Clifford Pemberton, Jr., Salem, Massachusetts.



A LARGE PIANO FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES WHICH DID \$400,000 DAMAGE IN HARDMAN, PECK & CO.'S BUILDING ON FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.—H. D. Blauvelt.



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Economy is a watchword of the thrifty.

That's one reason so many prosperous people use Pears' Soap. *There's no waste about it.* It wears out, of course.

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52 Main St., E. "The Kodak City" Rochester, N. Y.

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## CLARK'S CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 16, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from 'Ereco, \$650 and up.  
12th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10, \$400 up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfuert," 75 days, including 34 days Egypt and Palestine.  
**FRANK C. CLARK,** Times Building, New York.

### AGENTS WANTED

Agents: \$103.50 per month

selling these wonderful **Scissors**. V. C. Gleason, Columbus, O., sold 25 pairs in 8 hours, made \$13; you can do it, we show how. Pass Order. **Thomas Mfg. Co.,** 67 Howe Bldg., Dayton, O.

By Arthur E. Jameson.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

### AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 19 1/2.  
One Dollar.

Send 10 cents for illustrated catalogue.

Judge Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York.

### Products of Able Minds.

**PERHAPS** the finest college year-book ever issued is this year's edition of the "Onondagan," published by the students of the junior class of Syracuse University. It is an octavo volume of more than five hundred pages and a triumph of the bookmaking art. Beautifully printed on heavy paper, filled with excellent and attractive illustrations, and elegantly bound, it forms a souvenir which every student and graduate of the university should desire to possess. The book contains a directory of all the organizations of the institution, including a pictorial directory of the junior class, and it presents a goodly quantity of letterpress, both grave and gay, while its pictures cover fully persons and points of interest at the university.

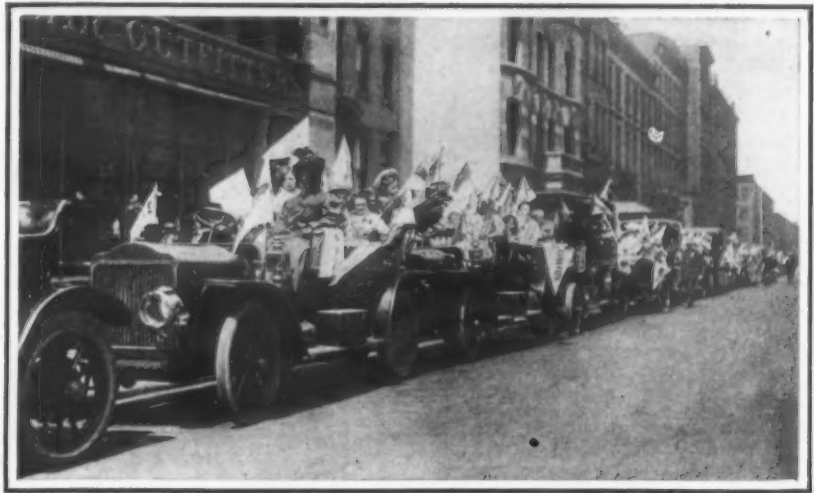
Truman A. De Weese, in his book, "Practical Publicity," now in its second edition, says that it is the "Constant dropping of the water of publicity that gradually wears away the stone of indifference," and that "It is useless to try to sell without advertising." Most business men from experience will coincide with these views. Skeptics should read the work and be convinced. It is well written, contains numerous illustrations and much information valuable to those who advertise, desire to plan campaigns, etc. **George W. Jacobs Company,** Philadelphia, Pa.

The recent death of the famous storyteller, F. Marion Crawford, lends a melancholy interest to his latest novel, "The White Sister," lately published by the Macmillan Company, New York. The scene of this work is laid in Rome, the people, life, and history of which the author knew so well, and which inspired some of his chief triumphs in fiction. The story is one of the most absorbing from Mr. Crawford's pen. The heroine is a particularly charming character, and the situations are dramatic. It is written in the author's usual delightful style and has already been dramatized for production on the stage. Price, \$1.25.

A new story of theatrical life, "Bill Truettell," written by George H. Brennan and illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg, has been issued by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The narrative is well put together, readable, and indicates thorough familiarity with the inner side of theatrical life. Humorous and pathetic touches lend variety to the tale. Price, \$1.50.

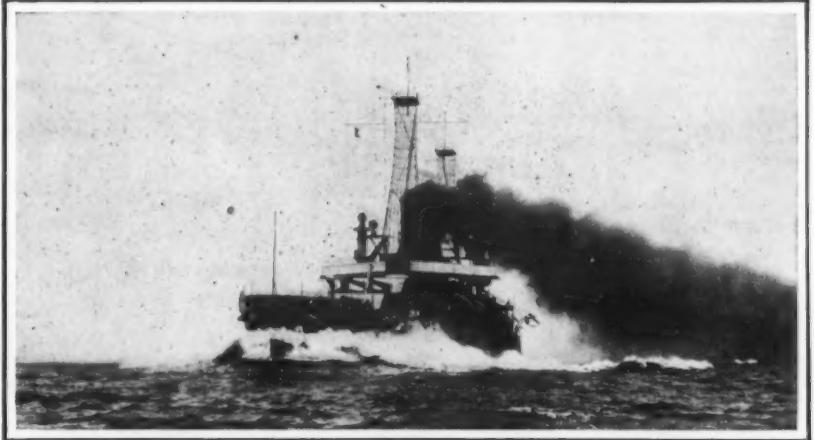
That well-known writer, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, has prepared, in "History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century," a careful, exhaustive, and interesting account of the first eighty years of what is now the greatest metropolis in America. The writer confines her attention as closely as possible to the city itself, dealing with affairs in other parts of the province and in other provinces only so far as was necessary to make the story complete and plain. The work shows the results of a vast deal of study and research, and has evidently been written in a fair and impartial spirit, with the honest intention of giving a true picture of the origin and growth of the now mighty city. So far as the historical facts are concerned, Mrs. Van Rensselaer may perhaps be declared to have said the last word possible on the subject. These two volumes, of more than five hundred pages each, are but the predecessors of others covering later portions of the city's history. The books are beautifully printed and bound, and they should find a place in every public and private library. New York, the Macmillan Company. Price, \$5 per volume, net.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



### A MULTITUDE OF POOR CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

GENEROUS OWNERS OF AUTOMOBILES GIVING 2,500 ORPHANS IN NEW YORK A RIDE TO AND A DAY OF FUN AT CONEY ISLAND.—H. D. Blauvelt.



### A GREAT AMERICAN WAR VESSEL ON A TRIAL TRIP.

NEW 16,000-TON BATTLESHIP "MICHIGAN" PLOWING THE WAVES IN MAGNIFICENT STYLE OFF THE MAINE COAST.—Boston Photo News Company.

### The Day of Liberty.

OUR eyes on all other days of the year  
May gaze on the foreigner's things,  
And envy may thrill us to look at the pomp  
And purple paraded by kings.  
Perhaps we may long for a title or two,  
With the nobles of Europe to vie,  
And some gay decorations to pin to our coats,  
But not on the Fourth of July.

It is then that we love to repeat to the world  
The story of Liberty's birth,  
And how in the sheltering folds of her robe  
There is room for the whole of the earth.  
It is then that from mansion and cottage alike  
Her colors stream out to the sky,  
While the North and the South, and the East and  
the West,  
All welcome the Fourth of July.

Behold all the cattle that darken the hills,  
The grains, and the fruits, and the flowers,  
The snow of the cotton, the gold of the corn,  
The mills and the mines that are ours.  
This glorious heritage, fertile and fair,  
That the wealth of no monarch can buy,  
Forever bequeathed to the sons of the free,  
Was signed on the Fourth of July.

So fling out the banners from basement to roof,  
And send up the rockets in space,  
In letters of fire on the blackboard of night  
The date of our freedom to trace,  
And salute with the thunders of cannon and drum  
The shades of our heroes gone by.  
Who died for the rights that we cherish to-day,  
And gave us the Fourth of July.

MINNA IRVING.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**STEPHEN THERRY**, founder of the Holy Name Society, a Roman Catholic organization with more than a million members, at New York, June 12th, aged 77.

**Jacob Gordin**, the foremost dramatist of the Yiddish stage, at New York, June 11th, aged 54.

**Louis Prang**, widely known as an art publisher in Boston, at Los Angeles, Cal., June 15th, aged 86.

**Joseph N. Nimmo**, statistician and economist, former chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, June 15th, aged 79.

**Moses King**, publisher, author of over one hundred books of a historical or descriptive character, at New York, June 12th, aged 56.

**Captain S. W. B. Diehl**, an expert on compass problems and former judge advocate-general of the American navy, at New York, June 15th, aged 58.

**Dr. Alfonso A. Moreira Penna**, President of Brazil, at Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, aged 62.

**General John S. Kountz**, former national commander G. A. R., known as "the drummer boy of Missionary Ridge," at Toledo, O., June 14, aged 60.

**Lucien Bonaparte Wyse**, famous French engineer and explorer, at Toulon, France, June 16th, aged 64.



### MASSACRE AND DEVASTATION IN ADANA.

DOLEFUL APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN IN ASIA MINOR WHERE 6,500 PERSONS WERE KILLED BY TURKISH FANATICS, WHO ALSO BURNED A LARGE SECTION OF THE TOWN.—Graphic.

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# \$3 for Genuine Panama Hat

Finely Woven Hats which have the Smart Metropolitan look and Dash; designed to meet the demands of the best trade only. Marvels for Lightness and Cool Comfort, they mark the well-dressed man's outfit for any occasion. Here are pictured two of many: (Style No. 100) a Hat for the Up-to-Date Young Man; (Style No. 101) a Hat for the more Sedate Business Man; all sizes, fine silk band and leather sweat band. Buying from us you deal first hand, as we gather our Hats direct from South American Hatters. Double our price would not duplicate these Hats elsewhere. Any hat sent prepaid on receipt of price. State Style No. and Head Size. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Catalogue of other styles (for both men and women) sent on request.

CULBERT HAT CO., Panama Hat Gatherers and Distributors  
Dept. H, 80 Leonard Street, New York City

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 19.)

B., Albany, N. Y.: I think well of C. C. C. and St. L. for a long pull and also of the Havana Tobacco 5 per cent. bonds selling around 70.

R., New York: Lake Superior Corporation advanced too rapidly to make the stock look attractive on the decline of a few points. I would not be in a hurry to purchase.

C., Cincinnati, O.: The company makes a good report and, while it is not a Wall Street institution, appears to stand well. I know so little about the lumber company that I cannot safely advise.

P., Ohio: None of the banks belongs to the Stock Exchange nor do they advance money for dealing in stocks except to loan them in the regular way. A bank may make a purchase in the market for a customer, but that is a different thing.

L., Mayville, Wis.: Under the plan of reorganization the holder of 20 shares of Chicago Great Western common would receive 8 shares of new common and 3 shares of new pref. on payment of the assessment of \$300. It would be advisable to pay the assessment if you can.

L., Louisville, Ky.: A real estate bond with a bonus of 50 per cent. of stock is not offered very often by a leading banking house. This offer is now being made by Swartwout & Appenzeller, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 44 Pine Street, New York. The firm will send you an interesting circular on the subject if you will write for it and mention Jasper.

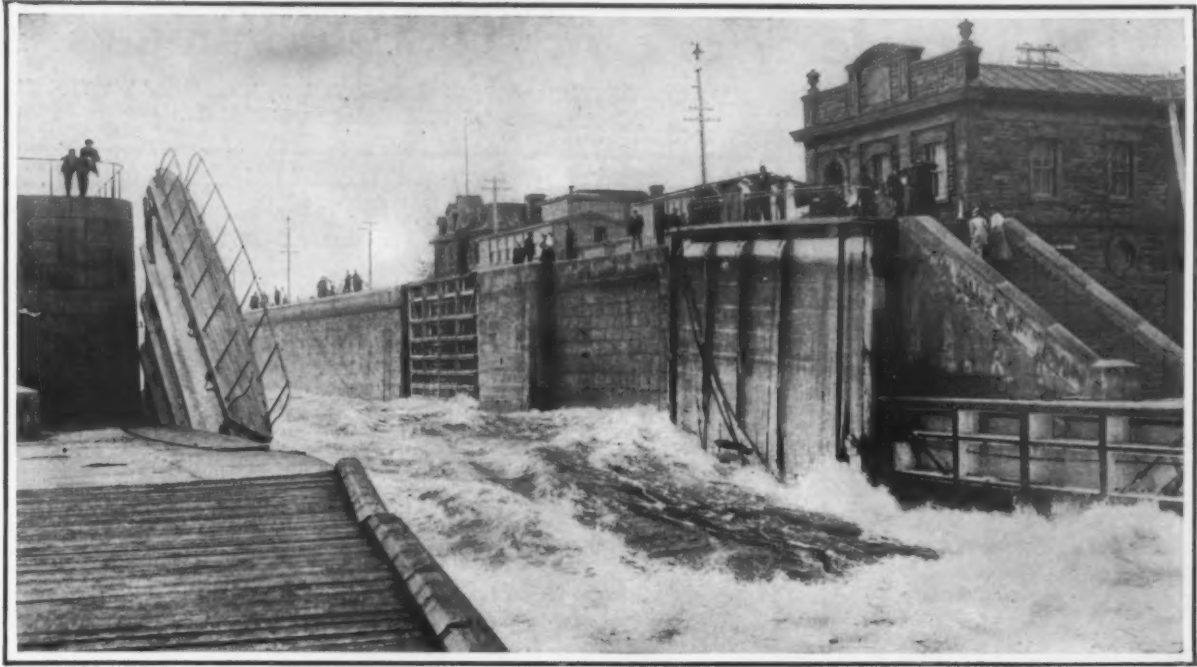
S., St. Louis, Mo.: 1. Louisville and Nashville with its increased dividend is not an unattractive speculation, but like other railroads in the South it would stand better with a subsidence of the anti-corporation sentiment which has been unduly aroused in that section. 2. M. K. and T. common and Texas and Pacific both will do better when the crop outlook is assured.

M., Portsmouth, Va.: Southern Railway common and Rock Island common have no prospect of dividends in the near future and their value is therefore purely speculative. Texas and Pacific or M. K. and T. common looks better, or C. C. C. and St. L. The liquidation in the stock market may go further before the new advance begins, and that is liable to be based on the close of the tariff discussion and assurances of normal crops.

B., Jersey City, N. J.: American Malt common and Brunswick Dock have not been highly regarded excepting from the purely speculative standpoint and then only when stocks were all inclined to advance, the bad with the good. The fact that Malt pref. is unable to earn its full dividend tells its own story. Brunswick Dock is overcapitalized, but it is possible that it may be taken in by some railroad line on an advantageous basis, but if this be done insiders will be sure to get the principal benefit, for they will know about it before it happens.

Widow, Dover, Del.: I could hardly spare the space to give you such a list of stocks and bonds, but you could get an excellent list, prepared with great care, if you would write to Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, corner William and Pine streets, New York. Ask for their "Circular No. 53," which describes about seventy issues of listed railroad and industrial stocks. Ask also for their bond list, which will be of still greater value to you, in view of the character of the investments you seek and the necessity of buying with great care.

W. R., New Orleans, La.: 1. You will be benefited and instructed if you will read the "Weekly Financial Review," compiled by J. S. Bache & Co., the well-known bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. A copy will be sent you regularly without charge if you will write to the firm for it and mention Jasper. 2. You can get the information and similar facts about any other bond or stock in which you are interested, if you will write to Bache & Co. for it.



A NOTED WATERWAY PUT OUT OF COMMISSION.

WRECK OF THE CANADIAN LOCKS OF THE "200" CANAL AT SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., CAUSED BY THE RAMMING OF THE GATES OF THE CLOSED LOCKS BY THE STEAMER "FERRY C. WALKER" WHICH WAS ON THE LOWER LEVEL—THE STEAMERS "ASSINABOIA" AND "CRESCENT CITY" WERE IN THE LOCKS, WHICH WERE FILLED WITH WATER, AND WERE CARRIED DOWN AGAINST THE "WALKER"—THE "WALKER" AND THE "ASSINABOIA" WERE BADLY DAMAGED, AND THE "CRESCENT CITY" FOUNDERED—THE TOTAL LOSS WAS \$250,000.—Copyrighted, 1909, by Young, Lord & Rhoades.

This firm is very glad to advise with any of my readers regarding investment propositions, and its high standing and long record of success have entitled it to the confidence it has had from a large number of investors.

X. Y. Z., Rochester, N. Y.: 1. The uncertainties of the Stock Market are so great and unexpected occurrences are so possible that I have always advised against borrowing money with which to speculate. There is great comfort in feeling that you have not risked too much. With returning prosperity there is no reason why the low-priced industrial should not sell higher. I think well of Havana Tobacco because it is one of the auxiliaries of perhaps the most successful industrial enterprise next to the Standard Oil Co. of recent years—the American Tobacco Co. Corn Products refining also has possibilities, in spite of the danger of increasing competition. 2. I would not get in "too deep." 3. I believe that C. C. C. and St. L., if railroad conditions improve, will justify its purchase.

Clerk, Boston, Mass.: 1. You would find greater safety but no speculation in a mortgage bond. 2. The yield from 4½ to 8 per cent. or even more, depending upon the rate of interest and the locality where the real estate is located. 3. Mortgages on far Western and Southern city properties yield a much higher rate of interest than those in banking centers. 4. Crawford & Conover, 202 New York Building, Seattle, Washington, have for twenty years been placing and investing funds of customers from the East and other sections in mortgage loans on Seattle real estate paying a generous rate of interest. This firm gives the highest banking references and has an unblemished record. In writing to it you can mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

R. W. Y., Swissvale, Pa.: Some time ago, when Standard Oil was selling at less than 600, I called attention to the fact that, paying dividends of \$40 a year and earning considerably more, it offered as good an investment as any of the industrial stocks. A number of my readers made purchases at that time. The stock has since advanced over 80 points and appears to be readily bought whenever offered, because of the general belief that ultimately there will be a large stock increase, to the decided advantage of present holders. I still regard it as among the best of the industrial investments, for every one concedes that the corporation is superbly handled and that the management is not only alert and aggressive, but conservative and conscientious, as none of its shareholders has ever complained of unfair treatment. There is no bonded indebtedness ahead of the stock, and few industrial corporations can say as much.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1909. JASPER.

## Business Opportunities.

IN THE agricultural districts around Burslem, England, Consul E. D. Walker says, there is a good field for the introduction of internal-combustion engines and for the sale of steam and power pumps. There are three hundred pottery establishments in Burslem where American electrical machinery could be used to advantage. He suggests that manufacturers send agents to push the sale of their goods at Burslem.

MAURITIUS is only a small island in the Indian Ocean, but Consul Samuel C. Reat says there is a good field there for the introduction of American automobiles. The roads are fine and the people at present are buying French and English makes of motor-cars.

AMERICAN vehicle manufacturers, says Consul E. N. Gunsaulus, at Johannesburg, should find a profitable market for their products in South Africa, and particularly in the Johannesburg district. The vehicles most in demand are extension-top surreys, carriages with front and rear seats, and two-wheeled vehicles of the dog-cart or trap variety.

# \$1,200 Dividends from a \$100 Investment

HAVE you ever stopped to consider the splendid profits in the magazine business?

Mansey's earns the immense profit of \$1,200,000 a year. The Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post bring in about \$6,000,000. Everybody's, McClure's, the Cosmopolitan, the Outlook and others earn yearly profits which are enormous.

Magazines reach a basis that enables them to earn immense profits so quickly that only \$100 invested in Mansey's a few years ago would now be worth about \$12,000 and would be earning the astonishing dividends of about \$1,200 a year. Those who obtained stock in McClure's made 1,000 per cent. These are only samples of the magnificent profits in the business. The point is this:

Magazines, as a rule, are owned by a few men who receive all the enormous income. The public has not had an opportunity to share in those immense profits.

A chance to obtain an interest in one of the foremost, popular magazines in the world and to get this interest on a basis that insures absolute safety and offers the opportunity for splendid profits, is an opportunity which naturally attracts the immediate attention of shrewd investors.

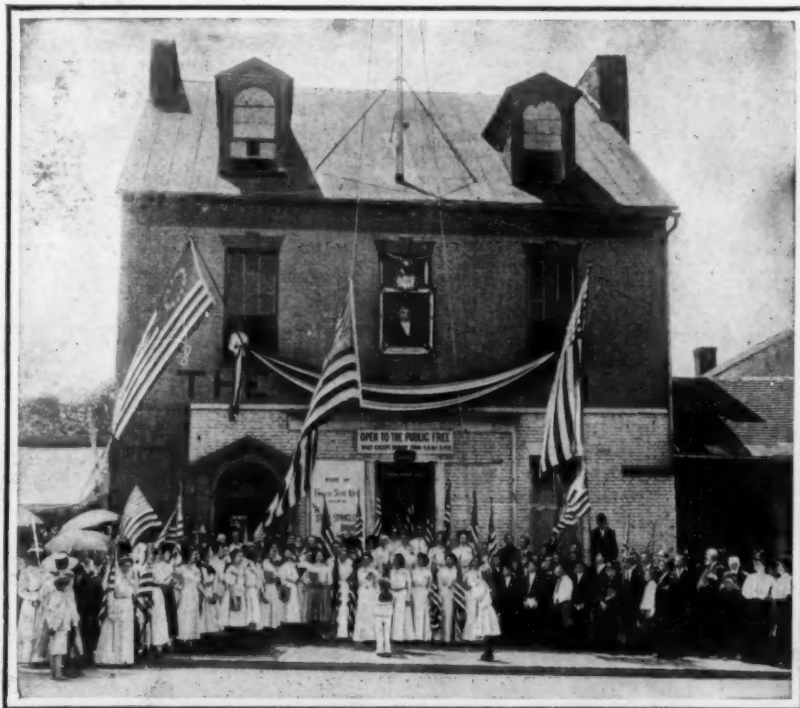
Such an opportunity is open to you in the unusual profit-sharing offer of Pearson's Magazine.

Already this offer is being rapidly taken up by the most prominent men and women in the country. Orders from all parts of America are pouring into the magazine's office. Pearson's Magazine is known everywhere on the civilized globe as one of the great, powerful magazines of America. The men behind it are among the foremost in the printing and publishing business.

Their offer is an absolutely unprecedented opportunity to secure a share in the splendid magazine business.

If you have from \$50 to \$1,000 which you would like to invest where it is safe and should earn exceptional profits, cut off the corner coupon and mail it immediately.

L. W.  
July 1st  
A. W. Little  
Publisher  
Pearson's Magazine  
Room 608  
47 West 34th St., N. Y.  
Dear Sir:—I am interested and would be pleased to receive your booklet, "How Magazines Make Fortunes." Kindly send this without expense or obligation on my part.  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City and State.....



HONORING THE MEMORY OF A PATRIOTIC SINGER.

RAISING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER ON FLAG DAY, 1909, ON THE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MANSION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—MR. KEY WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL SONG, "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," WHICH HE WROTE WHILE A PRISONER ON BOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MC HENRY, NEAR BALTIMORE, BY THE BRITISH FLEET, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1814.—Harris & Eving.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



# The Terrible Work of Turkish Fanatics in Asia Minor

SADDENING SCENES FOLLOWING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARMENIAN QUARTER IN TARSUS, AND THE MASSACRE OF HUNDREDS OF ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS BY MOHAMMEDAN ZEALOTS



CORNER OF THE YARD OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, SHOWING WOMEN REFUGEES PREPARING THEIR ONLY MEAL OF THE DAY.



SOME OF THE YOUTHFUL REFUGEES WHOSE HOMES WERE DESTROYED BY THE MOB—FROM THE WINDOWS OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, WHERE THEY WERE SHELTERED, THE CHILDREN COULD SEE THE TURKS SETTING FIRE TO THEIR HOMES.



A TYPICAL SCENE OF DESOLATION IN THE ARMENIAN QUARTER WHICH WAS TOTALLY DESTROYED BY THE FANATICAL MOBS.



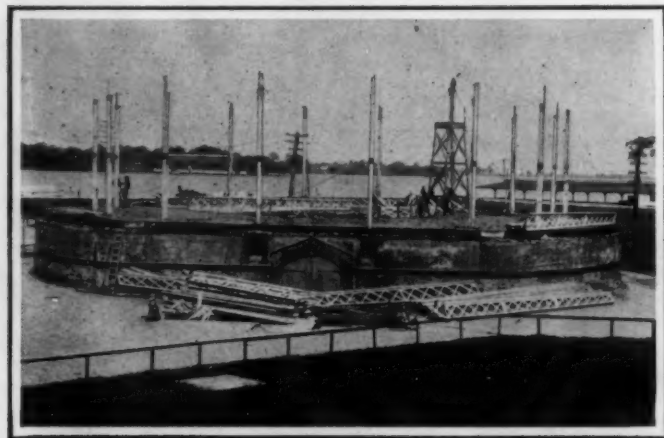
HOME OF A ONCE WEALTHY ARMENIAN IN RUINS—IT STOOD BESIDE THE STREAM THAT SUPPLIED DRINKING WATER FOR TARSUS—MANY BODIES OF MASSACRED VICTIMS WERE THROWN INTO THIS STREAM.

Photographs by Mrs. D. Miner Rogers, widow of the American missionary who was slain at Adana by the Turkish fanatics.



VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE SHOWING THE TENTS OF THE REFUGEES AFTER THE MASSACRE—OVER 4,000 TERRIFIED PEOPLE, MANY OF THEM ILL OR WOUNDED, FOUND SAFETY AND SHELTER IN THE BUILDINGS AND ON THE GROUNDS OF THIS AMERICAN COLLEGE.

## Happenings of the Day Told in Pictures



DESTROYING A HISTORIC FORTRESS—TEARING DOWN OLD FORT SEVERN, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, WHICH WAS USED TO PROTECT ANNAPOLIS DURING THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



USEFUL DRILL FOR A CITY'S WARDS—INSPECTION AND DRESS PARADE OF THE BOYS AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.—H. D. Blauvelt.



A WESTERN RAILWAY SMASH-UP—WRECK OF THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD'S FAST MAIL TRAIN, WHICH WAS DERAILED AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—Harry G. Hughson.




DISASTROUS FIRE IN A SOUTHERN CITY—RUINS OF FOUR FACTORIES DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES AT ATLANTA, GA.—Lotta Mead.



After Shaving

# PONDS

EXTRACT



THE BEST PART OF THE SHAVE IS WHEN YOU COME TO

## POND'S EXTRACT

Relieves Irritation  
Prevents Inflammation  
Assures Comfort

Used by men of discrimination everywhere. Sold only in sealed bottles—never in bulk. Write for interesting booklet on shaving—mailed free on request. Lamont, Corlies & Co., 78 Hudson St. Sole Agents, New York

## Club Cocktails

A Bottled Delight

The difference between CLUB COCKTAILS and the guess-work kind, is just the difference between a real drink and an imitation. Get CLUB COCKTAILS from your dealer.

Martini (gin base)  
Manhattan (whiskey base) are always popular.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.  
Hartford New York  
London




## GET THIS CATALOGUE

SAVE MONEY Mailed Free SAVE MONEY

The largest in the world on speed propeller wheels, reverse gears and marine hardware. Everything new and up to date. We want every man who builds, owns or sells a boat to get our 60-page free catalogue. Price right, satisfaction guaranteed, immense stock, prompt shipments. You save money by getting catalogue today.

MICHIGAN WHEEL COMPANY,  
Dept. L,  
Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

## JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY

For Sale Everywhere  
W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,  
Sole Agents, New York

## FOOLISHNESS



SOSOFT—"I haven't—aw—been quite myself of late, doncherknow."  
MISS CAUSTIQUE—"Indeed! I hadn't noticed any improvement."



MISTRESS—"Look here, Susan, I can write my name in the dust upon this table!"  
SUSAN—"Ah, mum, there's nothing like eddication, is there, mum?"

### Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests for 1909, in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 10th.

Our amateur photo prize contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with News value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other News picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

#### NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

## KEEN KUTTER

### Safety Razors



The Only Safety Razor You Don't Have to Practice With

You are proficient with the Keen Kutter Safety Razor from the moment you pick it up. You don't have to "get your hand in." He'd it so that it shaves at all, and it shaves perfectly.

No. K-1—Silver Plated in genuine Black Leather Case, \$3.50.  
No. K-3—Gold Plated in genuine English Pigskin Case, \$5.00.

are designed and adjusted so that they must shave naturally with just the proper slanting, sliding stroke. No scraping. No pulling. No jumping over the beard. No shaving in patches. Twelve Keen Kutter blades of the best Norwegian steel, tempered and ground with that beautiful accuracy found in all Keen Kutter edges. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



## MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief  
For  
PRICKLY HEAT,  
CHAFING, and  
SUNBURN, and all ailments of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. De-lightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Men's (the original). Sample Free.

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, New York, N.Y.

## FOR MEN OF BRAINS

### Cortez CIGARS

—MADE AT KEY WEST—

## HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tia Rollers

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 43

T. J. Rossmore  
Secretary.



## Don't Stay at Home this Summer

You can't afford it. There are too many opportunities for the change you need.

### There's Colorado

wonderful, beautiful scenic Colorado, with its mile-high air and invigorating coolness. And Yellowstone Park—nature's wonderland—where yawning canyon and spouting geyser command your interest. Beyond, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition a gem of beauty in a setting of surprises.

All these in one inexpensive tour. Three glorious vacations in one. With CALIFORNIA too, if you will.

Go right; start right. Take the Rock Island to the Rockies. De luxe daily trains with every conceivable convenience of modern railway travel direct from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham to Denver and Colorado Springs.

Let me tell you how to have the BEST VACATION for the LEAST MONEY. Illustrated descriptive books free for the asking.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager, 35 La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.

# Rock Island-Frisco Lines

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



# MENNEN'S

Borated Talcum

## TOILET POWDER

The Box That Lox

### The Toilet Cabinet Is Incompletely Furnished Unless It Contains all the Mennen Preparations.

Mennen's Borated Violet Talcum Toilet Powder and Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder are a comfort and delight after bathing. They protect and preserve the delicate skin, relieve sunburn, allay prickly heat and other skin irritations and prevent chafing.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder is absolutely necessary to Baby's comfort and well being.

Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) is delicately perfumed for toilet use. It makes an abundant creamy lather which soothes and softens the skin. Its antiseptic properties prevent infection, and it cures or prevents the skin irritations particularly common among young chil-

dren. For Shampooing nothing excels Mennen's Borated Skin Soap. It thoroughly cleanses the scalp and makes the hair very soft and bright.

Mennen's Borated Tooth Powder gives the mouth a sense of exquisite cleanness and sweetness. It is an antiseptic and germicide, and while protecting and preserving the teeth, promotes the health of the entire oral cavity.

The original and genuine—the kind you have always used. Why take chances with new so-called "Baby Powders," when you know that the genuine Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder is scientifically prepared from the purest materials, and has always given your babies and yourself the relief you seek? Don't take any chances with powders of unknown quality, when you can purchase the genuine as cheap as the imitations.

For Sale Everywhere; 25 Cents or by Mail Postpaid.  
40 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.

GERHARD MENNEN CO.,